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DR. J. T. SALVENDY





FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

1870-71.

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Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 & 88 KING ST. WEST.  
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FOURTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.  
FOR ONTARIO.

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c., ONTARIO.  
*Toronto, October, 1871.*

*To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,  
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to present my Fourth Annual Report on the condition and management of the several Asylums, Prisons, Hospitals, and other Charitable and Penal Institutions in the Province of Ontario, prepared and submitted in conformity with the terms of the provisions of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868."

In addition to the establishments heretofore reported upon, the law requires that the "Inspector shall have and perform the same powers and duties with respect to any other "Lunatic Asylum or Asylums, or of any Asylum for Idiots, or for the Deaf and Dumb, "or Blind, that may have been, or may be, erected at the public expense, as are vested in "him by this Act, with respect to the said Lunatic Asylum at Toronto." Under the provisions of this clause of the Inspection Act, I now submit for your Excellency's information my first report on the operations of the London Asylum for the Insane, and the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, which have now been in operation for twelve months.

I likewise submit all information obtained in relation to the educational interests and administration of the domestic affairs of the Ontario Institute for the Blind, now in course of erection at Brantford, with a view to the establishment of that Institution on a proper basis. Information obtained, with a similar object, in respect to the Asylum for Idiots now being constructed on the London Asylum property, is also annexed.

In compliance with the provisions of the "Central Prison Act," I have embodied in this report, for the consideration of your Excellency, certain suggestions and recommendations respecting the construction and establishment of the Central Prison, for the erection of which the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated by the Legislature at its last Session.

Forming the Appendix will be found the Annual Reports of the Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane, together with those of the Warden, Chaplains and Surgeon of the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene; and the Principal of the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb; each giving an account of the operations and proceedings of the Institutions under their charge.

The several Institutions now placed by Statute under my supervision and inspection, are as follows:—

Three Asylums for the Insane (Rockwood not subject to official inspection).

The Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

The Institution for the Blind, Brantford, now nearly completed.

The Central Prison, Toronto, now in course of construction.

Thirty-seven Common Gaols and three District Lock-ups.

In addition to the Public Institutions above enumerated, inspection has to be made of the following Charitable Establishments aided by Government grants, viz.:—

Eight General Hospitals.

Two Houses of Industry.

Eight Orphan Asylums.

One Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Five Benevolent Institutions of various descriptions.

The entire cost to the Province of maintaining and aiding such of the above Institutions as were in operation for the year ending 30th September, was as follows:—

Asylums for the Insane .....	\$ 178,768 73
Provincial Reformatory.....	23,889 82
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb .....	21,062 98
*Common Gaols.....	102,903 61
Aid to 24 Benevolent Institutions.....	40,260 00
	<hr/>
	\$366,885 14

\* About half of this amount paid by Counties.

## PRISONS.

The total number of prisoners committed to the several Common Gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1871, was 6,615, of whom 4,915 were males, and 1,700 females. A comparison of these figures with the tables of the two preceding years gives the following result:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of prisoners committed for the year ending 30th September, 1869.....	3,893	1,762	5,655
Total number of prisoners committed for the year ending 30th September, 1870.....	4,534	1,845	6,379
Total number of prisoners committed for the year ending 30th September, 1871.....	4,915	1,700	6,615

It would thus appear that the commitments, for the period now reported upon, were 237 in excess of the corresponding period of 1869-70, and 961 over that of 1868-69. This increase does not, however, equally apply to both sexes, for while the annexed tables indicate an increase of 381 male prisoners over 1869-70, and 1,022 over 1868-69, they also exhibit a decrease of 145 females as compared with 1869-70, and 62 less than in 1868-69. It is also satisfactory to observe that the decrease in the commitment of female prisoners extends both to those over and under 16 years of age, the decrease in the number committed of the latter age being nearly equal to 50 per cent., while males of the same age have slightly increased. The increase in male prisoners, although pretty evenly distributed over thirteen Counties, is more marked in the returns received from Barrie, Simcoe, Guelph, St. Thomas and Pembroke, and is attributable, no doubt, in most instances, to the presence of a considerable foreign population engaged in the construction of railways. The ratio of re-committals to the total commitments remains about the same as last year, with the exception of those committed oftener than three times, which shows an increase of about ten per cent., thus indicating a further addition to the already large list of habitual offenders who are almost constant inmates of our Gaols.

A comparison of the figures in respect to "Nationalities" and "Religions" exhibits singular uniformity in the ratio of increase as compared with the previous returns.

The column giving the civil state of prisoners, shews that of the entire commitments for the year, 33 per cent. were married, and 67 per cent. unmarried. A further analysis of these figures in respect to sex, indicates that 33.71 per cent. of the males were married, and 66.29 per cent. unmarried, and of the females 31.40 per cent. were married, and 68.60 per cent. unmarried.

From the returns furnished, in respect to the "Habits of prisoners" and degree of education, it would appear that 4,046, or 61.18 per cent., of the prisoners committed during the year were known to be intemperate in their habits, and 1,722, or a little over 25 per cent., of the entire number could neither read nor write.

The greatest number of prisoners in the several Gaols of the Province at one time during the year was 838. The number of prisoners in custody on the 30th September, the close of the official year, and the nature of their imprisonment are given in the following table:—

TABLE shewing the total number of Prisoners in the several Gaols of the Province, on the evening of 30th September, 1871, and the nature of imprisonment.

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.				NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.			
	Men.	Women.	Youths under 16.	Total.	Waiting Trial.	Default of Bail.	Insane or Idiotic.	Under Sentence.
Brantford .....	8	7	4	19	5	...	1	13
Barrie .....	18	7	1	26	...	...	11	15
Berlin .....	8	...	...	8	3	2	...	3
Brampton .....	6	1	1	8	1	...	1	6
Brockville .....	10	3	4	17	1	...	...	16
Belleville .....	9	5	...	14	...	1	2	11
Cayuga .....	5	2	...	7	3	...	...	4
Cornwall .....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
Cobourg .....	14	7	...	21	4	1	5	11
Chatham .....	8	4	2	14	2	...	1	11
Goderich .....	6	...	...	6	1	1	...	4
Guelph .....	5	...	...	5	...	1	...	4
Hamilton .....	31	30	2	63	1	5	1	56
Kingston .....	15	10	2	27	6	...	2	19
London .....	27	13	...	40	11	1	1	27
Lindsay .....	4	1	1	6	1	1	1	3
L'Orignal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton .....	4	1	1	6	...	...	1	5
Napanee .....	5	1	...	6	1	1	...	4
Ottawa .....	13	5	...	18	3	...	...	15
Owen Sound .....	9	3	...	12	...	...	6	6
Perth .....	6	...	...	6	...	2	2	2
Picton .....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pembroke .....	11	...	...	11	...	2	3	6
Peterboro' .....	6	3	...	9	...	...	2	7
Simcoe .....	3	3	...	6	4	...	1	1
St. Catharines .....	18	5	2	25	4	...	2	19
Sarnia .....	12	...	...	12	2	1	2	7
Stratford .....	7	6	1	14	2	...	5	7
Sandwich .....	15	6	1	22	4	1	...	17
St. Thomas .....	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sault Ste Marie .....	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
Toronto .....	73	56	2	131	28	4	6	93
Walkerton .....	1	3	...	4	...	...	2	2
Woodstock .....	7	2	...	9	3	...	1	5
Welland .....	6	...	1	7	2	...	...	5
Whitby .....	10	3	...	13	2	1	1	9
	387	187	25	599	96	25	61	417

From the above return it appears that there were 599 inmates in the several Common Gaols of the Province on the night of the 30th September, against 435 on the corresponding period of last year; 387 of this number were men, 187 women and 25 youths under 16 years of age.

Of the total number in custody on that day 96 were waiting trial, 25 in default of bail, 417 were under sentence and 61 had been committed as insane, idiotic, or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves.

With respect to the last named class, it should be stated that since the 30th September, 9 of the number have been removed to Asylums for the Insane, under the warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and three have been discharged from custody having been restored to a sound mind. The remaining 49 of the class referred to, are cases of congenital idiocy, semi-idiots and imbeciles; and although certificates of insanity have in some instances been granted for the purpose of obtaining their transfer to an Asylum, an examination into their past history, as well as their general appearance and manner, renders it very apparent that, however unsuitable a Common Gaol may be for their residence, they are certainly not proper subjects for a Lunatic Asylum. Many of them

although weak minded are perfectly quiet and harmless, and if treated kindly are obedient, and very readily perform the work required of them. There appears to be no good reason why some of these cases should not be discharged from Gaol, and returned to their relatives, or placed in a private house, where they could be far better cared for than in the wards of a Common Gaol, and where some of them could make themselves quite useful. Probably 30 of the number are proper subjects for removal to the Idiot Asylum as soon as that institution is ready for their reception.

Among the prisoners classed as "under sentence" are not a few who were committed as vagrants, who neither committed nor had any intent to commit an offence, and whose only crime was *homeless* poverty and old age, very often conjoined with physical disease. The commitment of this kind of *vagrants* to prison, is not only entirely at variance with the dictates of humanity, but at once turns the Gaol into a Poor House and Hospital, and very often seriously interferes with a proper classification of criminal prisoners.

In some instances men and women have been committed under the Act for two months, and before the expiration of the period, and without giving the person an opportunity to commit a fresh act of vagrancy, a new commitment has been placed in the hands of the Sheriff, inflicting on the vagrant another two months' custody. In other cases the farce of attempting to legalize such an act is waived, and the person is kept in continuous confinement for months and years, and in some instances until he is discharged by death.

However excellent the main object of the "Act respecting vagrants" may be, it is very clear that so long as some of its *elastic* provisions remain in force, through which the class of persons just referred to are sent to Gaol, so long will the erection of County Poor Houses be postponed in many Counties.

The following table shews the number of prisoners whose maintenance during custody was defrayed by Municipalities, and of those supported by the Province out of the appropriation for Criminal Administration. Although, numerically, Municipal prisoners are largely in excess of criminals supported by Government, it must be borne in mind that the former are nearly all committed for short dates, while the latter, pending trial and under sentence, are in confinement for much longer periods. The returns which I have received do not at present enable me to make a comparison in respect to cost, but in future the total number of days' custody of each class of prisoners will be given in detail.

TABLE shewing the number of prisoners committed for the year ending 30th September, 1871, and how maintained:—

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. of prisoners committed.	No. whose maintenance was defrayed by counties.	No. whose maintenance was paid by the Province.
Brantford .....	305	230	75
Barrie.....	168	97	71
Berlin .....	50	18	32
Brampton .....	43	19	24
Brockville .....	154	100	54
Belleville .....	145	110	35
Cayuga .....	64	42	22
Cornwall .....	26	21	5
Cobourg .....	134	70	64
Chatham .....	99	72	27
Goderich .....	73	54	19
Guelph .....	154	107	47
Hamilton .....	758	607	151
Kingston .....	285	225	60
London .....	412	165	247
Lindsay .....	49	27	22
L'Orignal .....	11	7	4
Milton .....	37	17	20
Napanee .....	53	32	21
Ottawa .....	451	406	45
Owen Sound .....	78	59	19
Perth .....	62	44	18
Picton.....	25	24	1
<i>Forward...</i>	3,636	2,524	1,083

TABLE shewing the number of prisoners committed, &amp;c.—Continued.

NAME OF GAOL.		Total No. of prisoners committed.	No. whose maintenance was defrayed by counties.	No. whose maintenance was paid by the Province.
	<i>Forward.</i>			
Pembroke .....		3,636	2,524	1,083
	53		34	19
Peterborough .....		100	88	12
Simcoe .....		93	43	50
St. Catharines .....		126	82	44
Sarnia .....		130	94	36
Stratford .....		83	50	33
Sandwich .....		219	38	181
St. Thomas .....		53	29	24
Sault Ste. Marie .....		12	29	12
Toronto .....		1,787	1,506	281
Walkerton .....		22	14	8
Woodstock .....		70	39	31
Welland .....		86	60	26
Whitby .....		145	109	36
		6,615	4,739	1,876

The following table will shew the entire number of prisoners *sentenced* and the periods of imprisonment given to them:

NAME OF GAOL.	NUMBER SENTENCED.			PERIODS OF SENTENCE.					
	Males.	Females.	Total:	30 days and under.	From 30 to 60 days.	From 60 to 90 days.	From 90 days to 6 months.	From 6 months to 1 year.	From 1 year to 2 years.
Brantford .....	158	58	216	149	57	4	5	1	.....
Barrie .....	140	24	164	138	9	4	6	6	1
Berlin .....	22	2	24	14	6	.....	3	1	.....
Brampton .....	24	2	26	11	4	2	2	3	4
Brockville .....	87	23	110	77	22	4	6	1	.....
Belleville .....	66	47	113	71	39	1	2	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	29	19	48	41	2	3	2	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	16	1	17	15	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cobourg .....	53	34	87	36	19	21	10	.....	1
Chatham .....	80	6	86	66	8	8	4	.....	.....
Goderich .....	26	3	29	18	7	2	.....	2	.....
Guelph .....	57	.....	68	53	6	4	3	.....	2
Hamilton .....	491	236	727	411	222	29	44	17	4
Kingston .....	118	126	244	184	47	3	3	7	.....
London .....	140	59	199	111	67	9	9	3	.....
Lindsay .....	36	3	39	25	9	5	.....	.....	.....
L'Original .....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Milton .....	22	2	24	19	2	1	1	1	.....
Napanee .....	26	4	30	7	16	2	5	.....	.....
Ottawa .....	193	100	293	231	40	14	7	1	.....
Owen Sound .....	30	5	35	19	10	.....	1	2	3
Perth .....	35	8	43	20	12	5	2	2	2
Picton .....	24	1	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	35	1	36	25	9	1	.....	1	.....
Peterboro' .....	75	17	92	47	23	12	3	3	4
Simcoe .....	46	6	52	34	.....	1	11	1	5
St. Catharines .....	73	24	97	37	51	5	4	.....	.....
Sarnia .....	40	2	42	24	6	4	5	.....	3
Stratford .....	40	12	52	36	12	.....	3	1	.....
Sandwich .....	87	40	127	84	33	8	2	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	32	1	33	28	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie .....	7	.....	7	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Toronto .....	650	398	1,048	636	246	43	90	11	22
Walkerton .....	7	1	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Woodstock .....	34	2	36	22	10	2	2	.....	.....
Welland .....	70	16	86	67	9	2	7	1	.....
Whitby .....	82	9	91	83	2	3	3	.....	.....
	3,153	1,303	4,456	2,876	1,011	203	245	66	55

The above table only shows the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in gaols, and not to the Kingston Penitentiary\* or Provincial Reformatory, at which establishments the periods of sentence exceed two years. It would thus appear that of the 6,615 prisoners who passed through the gaols, 4,456 were sentenced to confinement for periods varying from two years to under thirty days; 48 were sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory, and 149 to the Kingston Penitentiary, making 4,653 prisoners who were under sentence. The remainder (1,962) were merely *detained* in gaol for certain periods: some charged with criminal offences, but acquitted when brought to trial; others committed for insanity, want of sureties to keep the peace, contempt of court, debtors, &c., &c.

The operations of the Interim Sessions Court have materially lessened the cost of maintaining criminals, by the speedy discharge of those pronounced not guilty, and by placing under immediate sentence a considerable number of prisoners, who formerly had to remain in gaol until tried before a Court of competent jurisdiction. From the following table shewing the operations of these Courts, it would appear that 608 prisoners elected thus to be tried, 176 of whom were acquitted, 295 sentenced back to gaol, 92 to the Penitentiary, and 34 to the Provincial Reformatory.

TABLE shewing the number of prisoners who elected to be tried at the Interim Sessions Courts, for the year ending 30th September, 1871, and the result of such trials:—

NAME OF GAOL.	Total No. of prisoners tried.	Acquitted.	Sentenced back to Gaol.	Sentenced to Penitentiary.	Sentenced to Penitanguishene Reformatory.
Brantford .....	33	10	19	3	1
Barrie .....	30	5	23	1	1
Berlin .....	20	2	13	4	1
Brampton .....	19	2	13	4	.....
Brockville .....	16	4	10	1	1
Belleville .....	5	3	2	.....	.....
Cayuga .....	17	5	11	.....	1
Cornwall.....	3	.....	2	1	.....
Cobourg .....	24	5	11	3	5
Chatham.....	15	.....	11	3	1
Goderich.....	15	7	7	1	.....
Guelph .....	23	7	14	2	.....
Hamilton .....	68	23	37	6	2
Kingston .....	20	4	13	1	2
London .....	45	16	21	8	.....
Lindsay .....	17	5	11	1	.....
L'Orignal .....	4	2	1	1	.....
Milton.....	12	.....	9	3	.....
Napanee .....	8	2	4	2	.....
Ottawa .....	34	7	19	2	6
Owen Sound .....	7	1	4	2	.....
Perth .....	3	1	1	1	.....
Picton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	*16	1	4	1	.....
Peterborough .....	11	2	8	1	.....
Simcoe.....	22	5	12	3	2
St. Catharines .....	13	4	6	2	1
Sarnia .....	*32	6	16	6	3
Stratford.....	24	7	14	1	2
Sandwich .....	26	6	14	5	1
St. Thomas .....	14	2	6	5	1
Sault Ste. Marie .....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Toronto .....	62	*23	28	10	1
Walkerton .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock.....	12	2	9	1	.....
Welland .....	13	2	8	3	.....
Whitby .....	20	3	11	4	2
	608	176	295	92	34

#### PRISON DIET.

A very marked improvement has taken place in the mode of providing and serving the

\* Since writing the above I find that some of the two years prisoners were sentenced to the Penitentiary.

prison diet, as well as in the general management of that branch of Gaol administration. The very objectionable practice, which obtained until lately to a very serious extent, of allowing the Keepers of Gaols to provide the Prison rations, at a fixed, and very often exorbitant, rate has nearly disappeared, and with it one of the most fertile sources of complaint on the part of prisoners that I had to deal with. Wherever a violation of the dietary regulations exists, particularly where Gaolers are pecuniarily interested in providing the food, prisoners are not slow to point out deficiencies and irregularities in the service, sometimes stating them truthfully, but more frequently magnifying the defects, and the County authorities who still persist in perpetuating the evil should consider that in place of doing the Keeper of the Gaol a service by allowing the matter to remain in his hands, they are really inflicting upon that official a serious injury by placing him in a very false and unenviable position with the prisoners committed to his charge.

On the other hand, if the provisions and stores required for Gaol purposes are provided by contract, and cooked in the Prison kitchen by a prisoner or prisoners detailed for that service, under the supervision of the Gaoler, Turnkey, or Matron, and the food served in strict accordance with the prescribed regulations which should be printed and exposed in every corridor of the Gaol, then all just cause of complaint in the matter as between prisoners and prison officials will be effectually removed, and complete uniformity in Gaol dietaries will be effected throughout the Province. The County authorities who still neglect or refuse to comply with the regulations are as follows:—

Sarnia Gaol	where the Gaoler receives 20c.	for the daily rations of each prisoner.
Pembroke	" " "	25c.
St. Thomas	" " "	25c.
L'Original	" " "	25c.
Cayuga	" " "	25c.
Perth	" " "	15c.
Chatham	" " "	14c.

Although the cost of diet in the two Gaols last named is only a little in advance of the average cost of rations provided in conformity with the rules, still the system through which such rations are furnished is no less objectionable on that account, and therefore they are included in the list. As there are no good reasons for allowing the practice to continue any longer—for, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, in Gaols to which few prisoners are committed, and where difficulty exists in having the supplies delivered by contract—it is only necessary to authorize the Gaolers to purchase them, and render an account of the actual cost of the same. It only remains for me under these circumstances to recommend that after the quarter ending 31st December, all payments from the criminal administration appropriation for the maintenance of criminal prisoners in the Gaols mentioned, be paid at the average cost of rations, purchased and served in the proper manner.

The following scale of diet prescribed by the regulations, and which is now in general use was framed with a view to rendering Gaol fare a material element of prison discipline, and while it is sufficiently *hard* to effect that desirable result, it will not be denied by those competent to judge of the matter, that an average weekly allowance of 350 ounces of solid food is sufficient for the health and nourishment of men and women confined in a Gaol with little exercise, and still less hard labour to perform, of which no better proof can be given than that nearly all prisoners who enter the Gaols, in ordinary health, and remain for a month and upwards, are discharged with a gain of weight.

The Prison dietaries are divided into four classes, as follow:—

#### CLASS 1.

*Convicted prisoners confined for any time not exceeding 14 days.*

Males.

Females.

*Breakfast.*—1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.....Same as Males.

*Dinner.*—12 oz. of bread.....10 oz of bread.

*Supper.*—Same as breakfast.....As breakfast.

All prisoners to have in addition 1 pint of soup at dinner twice per week. Those at hard labour to have 1 pint of soup at dinner four times per week.

## CLASS 2.

*Convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days.*

	Males.	Females.
<i>Breakfast.</i>	1 pint oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel, 6 oz. bread.
<i>Dinner, 2 days.</i>	1 pint of soup 8 oz. of bread.....	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
<i>Dinner, 2 days.</i>	5 oz. cooked meat, without bone, 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	4 oz. cooked meat, without bone, 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb potatoes
<i>Dinner, 3 days.</i>	8 oz. bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or a pint of gruel when potatoes can not be had.	6 oz. bread, 1 lb. of potatoes or 1 pint of gruel.
<i>Supper.</i>	Same as breakfast,	As breakfast.

## CLASS 3.

*Convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for any time exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks.*

	Males.	Females.
<i>Breakfast.</i>	1 pint oat meal gruel, 8 oz. bread.	1 pint oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. bread.
<i>Dinner, 2 days.</i>	1 pint soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. bread.
<i>3 days.</i>	6 oz. of cooked meat without bone, 8 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.	5 oz. cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
<i>2 days.</i>	8 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes, or a pint of gruel, when potatoes cannot be had.	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. potatoes or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be had.
<i>Supper.</i>	Same as breakfast.	As breakfast.

## CLASS 4.

*Convicted prisoners employed at hard labor, for any period exceeding 6 weeks,*

	Males.	Females.
<i>Breakfast.</i> —	1 pint oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.	1 pint gruel, 6 oz. of bread
<i>Dinner, 2 days.</i>	1 pint of soup, 8 oz of bread.	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread
<i>4 days.</i>	6 oz. of cooked meat without bone,	5 oz. cooked meat without bone, 6 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes.
<i>1 day.</i>	8 oz. of bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of potatoes	6 oz. of bread, 1 lb. of potatoes or 1 pint of gruel when potatoes cannot be had.
<i>Supper</i>	Same as breakfast.	As breakfast.

Witnesses for the Crown and debtors to be placed on same diet as class 3.

Unconvicted prisoners on same diet as class 2, while not working at hard labour:—If they voluntarily work at hard labour, they shall be placed on same diet as class 4.

## GENERAL RULES RESPECTING THE DIETARIES.

All Prisoners shall be allowed at their meals as much good water and salt as they choose. The gruel should be made with 2 oz. of oatmeal to a pint of water:—Indian meal in the same quantities may be used instead of oatmeal.

Milk may be used, where convenient, instead of gruel.

A beverage made with roasted pease or barley, may also be used twice or thrice a week instead of gruel at breakfast:—But when this beverage is used, 2 oz. more of bread should be added.

Cocoa made with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of nibs or beans to a pint of water, may be advantageously used once or twice a week instead of gruel, at breakfast, especially during the winter.

The soup should contain 3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone: the usual quantities of vegetables, with pepper and salt.

When pork is given at dinner, 1 oz. less than the quantity of meat above prescribed should be given:—fish may be substituted for meat once or twice a week, but 2 oz. of fish should be allowed over the allowance of meat.

The oatmeal or Indian meal, and the coffee or cocoa may be sweetened with molasses.

Carrots and parsnips may be occasionally substituted for potatoes.

Boys under 14 years of age should have the same allowance of food as the women.

In case of sickness the regulation of the diet of the prisoners shall be left exclusively in the hands of the medical officer of the prison.

#### ESCAPES.

Fifteen prisoners effected their escape, from the several Gaols, during the past year, of whom seven were recaptured and eight are still at large.

Under the terms of a commission issued to me, I held eight investigations into the circumstances connected with these escapes, and forwarded the evidence taken, together with my report thereon, to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. From an examination of these reports, I find that 4 escapes are attributable to a violation of the law, in taking prisoners beyond the precincts of the Gaol to work; 2 to internal structural defects in the Gaols; 5 to the want of proper walls to enclose the working yard (although in two cases the want of supervision was apparent); and 4 to gross carelessness and want of vigilance.

#### HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

It is the duty of Gaol Surgeons to see every prisoner confined, at least every week and oftener if required; they have also frequently to inspect the Gaol, and report any want of drainage, warmth, or ventilation, or any insufficiency of clothing, or bedding, bad quality of food, or anything that will be likely to prejudice the health of prisoners. During the past year, the health of prisoners has been generally good, notwithstanding over-crowding in some Gaols, and bad sanitary regulations in others.

24 deaths occurred, including two sentenced to death by hanging.

#### GAOL EXPENDITURE.

The total ordinary Gaol Expenditure for the past year for food, fuel, prison clothing, officials' salaries, and *ordinary* repairs was \$102,903.61.

A detailed analysis of this expenditure, in respect to "Officials' salaries" and other Gaol expenditure, and the relative cost per prisoner for such services in each Gaol, is given in the following tabular statement, an examination of which, and a comparison of the figures in those prisons which receive and maintain about the same number of prisoners, will confirm in the strongest manner the statement made in my last report, that "there is a singular want of uniformity in Gaol expenditures."

## No. 1.—GAOL EXPENDITURES.

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\* This amount includes the salaries of the engineer, steward and van driver.

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 GAOL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The erection of new Gaols where old structures had been condemned, owing to the want of space, and the absence of nearly all the requisites of a prison, and the reconstruction of badly arranged and dilapidated buildings, as well as alterations, additions and repairs to those in which structural defects existed, have progressed so favourably, during the past year, that I trust that I shall shortly be able to report the provisions of the Inspection Act, in reference to the state and condition of Gaols, as fully complied with throughout the entire Province.

Recent legislation in respect to a central prison, has certainly done much towards the accomplishment of this result, in the removal of many difficulties and misunderstandings, that existed between County Councils and myself, in reference to the extent and character of the additions and alterations required to render certain Gaols as complete as possible, and has enabled me, in some instances, to modify the demands made upon such Counties in respect to Gaol accommodation.

The Gaol at *Sandwich* was completed and occupied in December last; the building is a solid substantial stone structure, and whether in respect to its style, material, or workmanship, the requirements of the Act have been fully recognized and carried out. The internal arrangement of the prison in respect to cubic space, means of classification, sanitary appliances, and the provision of rooms for kitchen, store room and laundry purposes, is very complete. The building was officially inspected, on the 28th March, and with the exception of a few defects referred to in my separate Report, the Gaol was approved of, and accepted as the Gaol for the County of *Essex*.

The reconstruction of the North Wing of the *Welland Gaol* had nearly been completed at my visit, on the 7th September. The old cell-work, which was badly arranged and in a very dilapidated state, has been entirely removed, and cells erected in the centre, with corridors extending around the same, and day-rooms at the front entrance substituted: although the width of the structure would not admit of very spacious corridors. The arrangement of the reconstructed building is very satisfactory, and will give abundant space for a thorough classification of prisoners. As the contract for reconstruction had been entered into without specifying for a prison kitchen, store room, and turnkeys' quarters, the Council was notified that the building could not be accepted, unless these rooms were provided. I have since been informed that arrangements have been made with the Contractor, for the alteration of a portion of the basement of the Court House, which will furnish space for the required domestic departments.

The County Council, for the United Counties of *Leeds* and *Grenville*, being requested to appoint a special committee, to confer with me in reference to the condition of the *Brockville Gaol*, the request was promptly complied with, and a meeting took place on the 20th April. The structural defects, referred to more particularly in my separate Report upon that Gaol, were fully examined into, and my suggestions for the erection of a building, to provide space for day rooms, as well as the enlargement of the windows, and the replacing of the solid oak doors with iron gates, with a view of improving the ventilation and lighting of the building, were approved of, and a contract for the performance of the work was shortly afterwards entered into. At my visit to the Gaol, on the 28th September, the work had commenced, and as far as it had progressed, the understanding arrived at between the special committee and myself was being fully carried out.

A new working yard has been enclosed with a stone wall, at the *Ottawa Gaol*; and the Garth system of heating the building by hot water has taken the place of the steam boiler in the basement, which was attended with so much risk and danger.

Plans and Specifications for alterations and repairs to the *Lindsay Gaol*, which, through defective construction, had become quite unsafe, were prepared by the Public Works Department, and by me transmitted to the Clerk of the County Council, for submission to that body. The plan of alterations was fully approved by the Council, and when completed will effectually remedy the defects of the Gaol. At an official visit paid to the Gaol, on the 10th October, the work was under progress, and, so far as it had gone, was strong and substantial.

After the Central Prison Bill became law, the following memorandum was transmitted to the Warden of the County of *Perth*, on the 22nd May, for the consideration and action of the Council.

"In view of the early establishment of a Central Prison, for the confinement of a certain

class of sentenced prisoners, the erection of a suitable building for the reception of adult idiots, many of whom are now inmates of Gaols, and the completion of increased Asylum accommodation, which will ensure the speedy removal of such of the Insane as are committed to the Gaols. The undersigned is of opinion that the requirements of the 'Prison and 'Asylum Inspection Act,' in respect to Gaol accommodation for the County of Perth, can be satisfied with a very considerable reduction, in the Gaol accommodation demanded of the County, before appropriations were made by the Legislature, for the purposes before named, which, when carried out, will have the effect of reducing the average number of inmates now confined in the Stratford Gaol.

"Anticipating this result, the undersigned is prepared to recommend two plans for alterations, additions and repairs to the Stratford Gaol, either of which may be accepted by the Council.

"1st. The removal of one of the present Gaol wings, and the erection upon the same ground (connecting it with the remaining portion of the old building,) of a stone structure, of sufficient dimensions to give space for sixteen cells, with all the requirements of modern prison construction, in respect to corridor space, ventilation, heating, etc., etc., with a working yard of proper area, surrounded by a wall of the regulation height, or, 2nd. By the following alterations and additions to the present building:—

"1st. Enlarging all the window openings, in the corridor, to the dimensions of 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, and in the day rooms 3 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 3 inches wide, all to be secured by round iron uprights, not less than one inch in diameter, passing through cross-bars 2 inches by  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the whole to be properly dowelled into cut-stone sills and caps.

"2nd. The removal of the present solid oak cell doors, and the substitution of iron gates, of such pattern and make as shall be approved. The locks for the same to be mortised into the jams, so that the fastenings shall be removed sufficiently far from the gate to prevent prisoners tampering with the same.

"3rd. The renewing of the floors on the lower corridors with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch oak flooring.

"4th. Having the two outside yard walls lined with oak plank, sharp spiked on top.

"5th. Providing dry earth closets for summer use.

"Although the plan of alterations first indicated will cost a great deal more than the second I am of opinion that it could be done for \$8,000, and it is clear that the structure would be of a permanent and substantial character, and will effectually overcome sanitary and structural defects, that cannot be entirely remedied by carrying out the second plan, and in the event of additional prison accommodation being required, another wing could be added. While the adoption of the plan of alterations and repairs to the old building will only partially remedy the present defective ventilation and lighting of the building, and will at the same time render the Gaol more secure, they can only be accepted as a temporary substitute, as the state of the walls will not admit of permanent substantial alterations. But as the 16th Section, of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act provides that due regard must be had to the ability of the Corporation to meet the expenses of providing Gaol accommodation, and as the Council represent that they are now heavily burdened with debt, it rests with the members of that body to decide whether the expenditure of from ten to fifteen hundred dollars, in making temporary alterations and repairs, will be more economical and efficient than an expenditure of \$8,000, which would do for all time to come."

On the reception of the above memorandum by the Warden, a Committee of the Council was appointed to confer with me, at which meeting a majority of the committee decided to proceed with the alterations and repairs indicated in the memorandum, when the work was immediately placed under contract, and will cost, when completed, about \$2,000. At an inspection of the Gaol, on the 24th October, the work was found in a very advanced state, and well done, both in respect to workmanship and material, a few defects that required attention being pointed out.

In accordance with the terms of a resolution, passed by the County Council of Wentworth, on the 25th October, 1870, I had a conference with a special committee of that body, on which occasion I gave full instructions for the preparation of plans for a new Gaol at Hamilton. The Council then offered a premium for the most complete set, and at a subsequent visit, all the plans sent in were examined, when those prepared by Mr. Milne were approved, subject to certain alterations and improvements. Provision was made for one hundred

cells, with all the other domestic requisites of a Gaol, including lodgement for the Gaoler, Matron, and Turnkeys. As soon as the Central Prison Act passed the Legislature, I had another meeting with the County Council, when the accommodation of the prison was reduced to 60 cells, and other modifications were made in the plans, which would considerably reduce the cost of construction. A site was also selected for the building, and a By-law passed by the Council for submission to the voters, authorizing the expenditure of \$60,000, for its erection. This By-law was submitted to the voters, on the 8th July, and was rejected. The Council again decided to submit the By-law to the electors, on the 15th September, when it was carried by a small majority. Tenders for the construction of the Gaol are now advertized for, and I have every reason to believe that the work will be proceeded with at an early day, when this long pending Gaol question will be satisfactorily settled, by the erection of a Gaol, that will be a credit to the wealthy County of Wentworth, and the abandonment of the worst Gaol in the Province.

The want of space and faulty construction in the Gaol at *Milton* prevent not only a classification of the prisoners, but a proper separation of the sexes. The evil effects of this condition of things were so apparent, at my visit on the 8th August, that I at once forwarded a copy of my Report on the condition of the prison, to the Clerk of the Council of Halton, for submission to the County Council, with a request that a special Committee be appointed, under the provisions of the Act, to confer with me as to the best means of remedying the defects. The Council has appointed a Committee, but a meeting has not yet taken place.

The state of the *St. Thomas Gaol* has frequently been referred to in my Annual Reports. A special Committee was appointed, in 1869, to confer with me and devise a mode of alterations and repairs, but although a plan was agreed upon, at our meeting, the County Council of Elgin, up to this day, has neglected to proceed with the work. At my last visit to the Gaol, the attention of the Council was called to the increased number of prisoners committed to the Gaol, and the serious defects, both of a structural and sanitary character, that existed therein, as well as to the number of escapes that have taken place, owing to the Gaol not being surrounded by a proper stone wall. The Council was again cautioned to proceed with the required additions and repairs. I have since received a communication from the Clerk of the Council, which would indicate that immediate action is about to be taken.

The defects of the *London Gaol* are minutely referred to in my separate report upon that prison, and although the requirements of the "Inspection Act," in respect to a conference with a special committee of the Council, have been fully complied with,—on which occasion I passed through the Gaol with the Warden and Committee, and pointed out the many structural and sanitary deficiencies of the building,—still nothing has been done to remedy them, and I question very much if action will be taken to effectually overcome the defects until the provisions of the Act are placed in force.

## CENTRAL PRISON.

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The Legislature having, at its last session passed an Act to provide for the establishment and government of a Prison, intermediate between the Common Gaols and Dominion Penitentiaries, for the reception and custody of prisoners, sentenced by the several Courts for periods not exceeding two years, and an appropriation of \$150,000 having been made by Parliament for that purpose, I accompanied the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Government Engineer, on a visit of inspection to the Detroit House of Correction, and the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, for the purpose of informing ourselves in reference to the construction and management of these prisons, but more particularly to acquire such general information, through personal observation and conversation with men who are practically acquainted with the science of prison architecture and administration, as would assist and enable the Government to decide upon the following important particulars respecting penal institutions, with a view to the establishment of the Central Prison of Ontario on such a basis as would best enable it to accomplish the objects aimed at in its foundation :

1st. The proper location of such a Prison, the requirements of the site, and the quantity of land required upon which to erect the necessary buildings.

2nd. The style and class of buildings required, and their general external and internal arrangement.

3rd. Respecting the class of prisoners that should be sentenced to the Central Prison, and whether it is advisable to confine both sexes in the same Establishment.

4th. The management of the Prison in respect to discipline, domestic economy, and the general administration of its affairs.

5th. The trades, industries, or mechanical pursuits best adapted to the several capacities of the prisoners, and at the same time best calculated to render the prison self-sustaining.

On the 15th May, I transmitted to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a report giving the result of my observation and inquiries into the several subjects indicated in the before-named headings, which will now be referred to in the order in which they are placed.

With respect to the location, site, and area of ground required for the Central Prison, it does not appear to have been considered necessary to have more land attached to the Prisons visited than is actually required for the site of the buildings, the enclosed yard space, and a portion of ground at the front entrance for ornamentation; it would, however, be well to secure sufficient area to render the buildings and yard walls entirely isolated, to prevent, as far as possible, communication with prisoners from the outside. To secure this, a space of at least one hundred feet should lie between any part of the building or enclosed premises, and the line of public streets or private properties.

It was generally admitted by the Prison authorities with whom I conversed, that the cost of supervision will not admit of placing any land under cultivation through the labour of prisoners of the class committed to such Prisons, either for farming or gardening purposes; no ground need therefore be acquired for that purpose. I would therefore recommend that from ten to fifteen acres of land be purchased with a frontage of not less than 700 feet,—the site to possess all the natural facilities required for cheap and effective drainage and an abundant supply of water.

It will at once be apparent that the successful working of the Central Prison will depend very much on its location and site. It should therefore be placed as near as practicable in a central position, in order that the transfer and removal of prisoners may be accomplished with as little expense as possible. It is also essentially necessary that the site should be convenient to railway, and, if practicable, to water communication, not only to facilitate the prompt and safe delivery of prisoners, but also to enable fuel, stores, material and manu-

factured articles to be received and shipped at all times of the year. It is also desirable that the Prison should be placed in a City or large Town in order that the products of prison labour may be exhibited, and a ready market for them secured.

With respect to the style and class of buildings required for a Prison of the kind contemplated, and their relative position to each other, there are three points to be determined: First. That they should in all respects be of sufficient strength and solidity to ensure the safe custody of prisoners. Second. That they should possess all the modern sanitary arrangements and appliances necessary to the health of the prisoners, particularly in respect to the size of the cells, the heating and ventilation, water-closets, lavatories, etc.; and third, that the general plan and arrangement of the several buildings shall be such as shall secure in the highest degree the utmost economy in management consistent with efficient administration.

In the Prisons visited in the United States it was observable that greater dependence is placed upon constant and active supervision over prisoners in order that escapes may be guarded against, than upon the strength and thickness of the walls. In Common Gaols where prisoners are frequently left to themselves for hours, there is greater necessity for solid masonry than in a penal establishment where the inmates are under the eye of guards both night and day. At the House of Correction in Detroit, where escapes seldom take place and prison-breaking is unknown, the walls are all constructed of brick, and only one and a half brick in thickness.

Should the Prison be erected at a point where good building-stone can be procured at a reasonable rate, that material would certainly be altogether preferable to brick, if for no other reason than that the structure would be rendered more solid and durable. But if stone can only be had at a very great advance in cost over brick, there can be no objection, as far as the safe custody of prisoners is concerned, to using the latter, particularly if laid in water lime, but in either event it will be necessary to construct the walls, surrounding the yards, of stone, and not less than twenty-two feet high.

With respect to the internal and external arrangements of the buildings, I would recommend that a central structure of three stories and basement of not less than 100 feet deep by 80 feet wide be erected. The front portion of it to be used on the first floor for prison offices, store rooms, &c., and the upper stories of the same for the Warden's quarters. The rear of said main building, which shall be divided from the front by a substantial stone wall and connected by side entrances with the front, shall constitute a part of the prison, and must be of more substantial construction than the front, with iron bars at all the windows and openings, and shall be used in the basement for kitchen and laundry purposes, with dumb waiters connecting with the first floor, which shall be used entirely for an associated dining-room, the second flat to be used for chapel and school-room, and the third flat for hospital purposes.

Extending from the main building above described, shall be erected two wings for dormitories, each wing containing sufficient cubic space for 125 cells and the necessary corridors; the cells to be erected in the centre, and surrounded by corridors not less than fifteen feet wide parallel with the cells, and 25 feet wide at the entrance from the centre building. The corridor space to be open from floors to ceiling, and for effective ventilation the windows to extend from within three feet of the floor to the point from where the arched roof springs.

There shall be three tiers or galleries of cells in each wing with forty-two separate cells in each tier, each cell to be not less than eight feet deep, eight feet high and five feet wide, with a direct means of ventilation (if communication with the other cells can be prevented) from each cell; there shall be an entrance from each of the wings respectively into the dining room, and by raised galleries and platforms to the schoolroom, chapel and prison hospital in the rear centre building. At right angles with the wings shall be erected the work-shops and other buildings connected with them, the dimensions of which rear buildings cannot be determined until the prison industries and mechanical pursuits are decided upon. At right angles with said work-shops a warehouse for raw material and manufactured goods shall be constructed.

The quadrangular yard space enclosed by the buildings described, to be not less than 350 long by 250 feet wide, to be used entirely for an airing court. The rear buildings at all points to be not less than sixty feet from the yard walls, having openings both to the front and rear.

The waggon and carriage entrance to the prison grounds and shops shall be from the front at the extreme end of one of the wings, with a road extending around the enclosure between the walls and the rear of the work-shops.

What class of prisoners shall be committed to the prison about to be established, and whether it shall be for the reception of both sexes, are two of the most important questions connected with the scheme, and upon the decision arrived at for their settlement depends in a very great measure, the future success of the Institution, not only in a financial sense, but what is of far greater importance, whether its establishment shall be made the means of overcoming the indiscriminate mixing of prisoners, the want of wholesome prison discipline and regulations of a corrective tendency, the almost entire absence of reformatory influences, the sloth and idleness, as well as the many other serious defects and evils which now form the most prominent characteristics of our present Common Gaol system.

Respecting the advisability of confining both sexes in the same prison, the very highest authorities in the specialty of prison administration have declared themselves in favour of separate establishments for women, and the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, last year, in their "Declaration of Principles" adopted and promulgated this principle, and already several States have passed laws creating separate prisons for women. That the principle is a correct one and founded upon the teachings of common sense and sound observation, no one at all conversant with the working of penal institutions will deny; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the Province of Ontario will found an Industrial Prison for women with the official staff, attendants, Keepers and Instructors of the same sex; and then, and only then, will women be fully able to exercise and wield their great power and influence, in a practical way towards reclaiming the criminal and fallen of their sex. Apart from this view of the subject, it may also be mentioned that the construction and arrangement of a female prison should be entirely different and of a far less costly character than for males. And although there are several branches of industry in which both sexes might be profitably, and perhaps advantageously employed in the same establishment, still the advantages to be derived from the mixed system, which are of a very doubtful character, are not equivalent to the great moral benefits of the separate principle. I would therefore strongly recommend that the Central Prison be constructed and arranged only for the custody and employment of male prisoners.

In order that as many as possible of the evils of our Prison system may be avoided and the counter results accomplished, it is of vital importance that the Central Prison should be looked upon and accepted more as an Industrial Reformatory for adults, than as a Penitentiary for incorrigible criminals; and although in many instances it may be a very difficult matter to draw a distinguishing line between criminals and the offence that should consign one man to the Penitentiary and another to the Central Prison, it will not be denied that the establishment of a penal institution intermediate between the Common Gaols and Dominion Penitentiary, will greatly assist the solution of one of the most difficult problems in criminal jurisprudence that the Bench has had to deal with in the past, and which more than anything else has added to the responsibility of Judges in passing sentence upon criminals. While in most cases the offence committed determines the punishment and the period of its duration, it cannot be denied that there are extenuating circumstances in the commission of crime which render the grading and classification of prisoners in a graduated series of penal institutions an absolute necessity, but which in this Province, as between incarceration in the Common Gaols and Penitentiary, has unavoidably been disregarded in the past.

A visit to our Common Gaols will reveal the fact that many prisoners occupy cells in these local Institutions who barely escaped the Penitentiary, although, perhaps, they richly deserved it; while on the other hand, many have been sentenced to the Penitentiary with all the odium and disgrace that attach to such custody,—and none the less so because sentenced for short periods,—who would have been proper subjects for a prison of a character between the two extremes, both in discipline and administration, but more particularly in the results of the imprisonment in the future relations of the prisoner with the world. As these defects are attributable to the present system, it will at once be apparent that the founding of the Central Prison will provide a remedy for one of its most prejudicial features in the organization of a penal establishment, not only for the custody of many prisoners now sent to the Common Gaols, but also for a certain class of criminals at present sentenced to the Penitentiary. While the most beneficial results may be anticipated, through the establishment of the Central Prison, in the treatment of prisoners convicted of crime, its real aims and objects will never be fully realized and accomplished unless a well defined and comprehensive judicial measure is enacted to meet the cases of that large and increasing class of offenders against society,

now committed to the Common Gaols for such offences as drunkenness and disorderly conduct, want of sureties to keep the peace, (which in many instances is a mild term for wife-beating) keepers and frequenters of houses of ill fame, vagrancy and other offences, for which over three thousand commitments were made to the Common Gaols of the Province during the past year, or nearly half of the entire Gaol population. When it is considered that two-thirds of this number have been committed from twice up to twenty times, and many of them almost constant residents of some Gaol, at least fifty per cent. may safely be classed and looked upon as habitual offenders who were perhaps at first sufficiently punished, by a few days or weeks' incarceration in a Common Gaol, but who by their long career of degradation have forfeited all claim to the mistaken leniency of short sentences, and whose imprisonment for periods varying from two months up to two years in a well conducted Industrial Prison, would not only be for the welfare of the habitual offender, but most certainly for the best interests of society. As the ever recurring trial and conviction of this class of offenders, and the cost of supporting them in idleness for a considerable portion of the year in Gaols are a constant drain upon the public funds, it is but fair, if for no other reason than public economy, that they should be deprived of their liberty for longer periods and be *compelled* to earn their bread "by the sweat of their brow." That part of the Report having reference to the general management and discipline of the Central Prison, may very properly be joined to the last subjects under consideration, viz., the trades, industries, or mechanical pursuits best adapted to the several capacities of the prisoners and at the same time best calculated to render the prison nearly, if not altogether self-sustaining.

If it be true, and in certain grades of society the assertion is placed beyond the possibility of a doubt, that idleness is the parent of crime and vice, then I hold that it is equally true that industry is the greatest factor to the reformation of criminals and the reclaiming of the vicious. Firmly believing this to be the case, it naturally follows that a well devised scheme of prison industries is the most important element that can be introduced into the administration of the Prison System about to be inaugurated, both in respect to the discipline of the establishment and the general management of its affairs. I will go further and state that if it were possible or practicable to establish a Prison, founded on a system in which prisoners were directly interested in its success, morally and financially, the chances are that its good moral results in the reformation of prisoners, which cannot be measured, would be fully equal to its financial success which would be tangible and apparent. While the theory advanced may not hold good in a penal institution for incorrigible criminals, it is very certain that its principles must enter largely into the administration of an Industrial Reformatory for adults, and while the practical working of the scheme cannot be forced upon the institution in its infancy, it should at any rate be incorporated in its aims and objects, and matured with its growth and development. Upon this great principle in Prison administration hinge nearly all of the Reformatory elements and influences of a prison system, particularly with that class of offenders who, through idleness and sloth, drifted into drunkenness and vice, and from drunkenness and vice into the commission of some minor offence either against the person or property, that at length brought them within the grasp of the law. Teach this class of men *practically* that well directed industry is better than sloth, vice and petty crime, and interest them *practically* in this doctrine by instruction in some trade or handicraft, and who will venture to say that many of them will not return to the world wiser and better men? At any rate, to use the words of one of the most eminent prison reformers of the age, treat such men and women "in such a manner that they shall either be cured or kept under such continued custodial restraint as gives guarantee of safety from further depredations."

The opinion that prevails to some extent in Canada, that prison labour is antagonistic and destructive to ordinary skilled industry, may possibly have some force in Great Britain and other old settled and densely populated countries, but is utterly unworthy of the spirit of this Province which at the present moment is putting forth every effort to attract to its shores all classes of artisans, simply because they are all required, and can easily be absorbed by its workshops and hives of industry. And when the welfare of the whole Province in this respect is put into the scale against the interests of a few who may be interested in the particular trade or branch of industry adopted for the employment of prisoners, the objections urged against the system are unworthy of notice or comment. It is, however, of paramount importance that the industries of the Prison should be of *such a character as is best adapted to give employment to every man sentenced to the Prison, and that they should be conducted and*

*carried on in such a manner as would best accomplish* the objects aimed at, in the establishment of the Prison.

Considering the state of perfection to which machinery and mechanical appliances have been brought, the industry of the world is thrown open, from which to make choice of a suitable trade or class of mechanical pursuits that will furnish the best employment for prisoners; and as a variety of capacity, talent and skill is necessary to the successful operations of an ordinary workshop, the trade or trades which will give the greatest scope *in this respect* should be selected for the Central Prison.

Upon the decision arrived at in regard to the manner the industry shall be carried on, depends in a great measure the successful working of the scheme. Three systems or methods are now in operation in the several Industrial Prisons of this continent:—

- 1st. Leasing the prison, prisoners' labour, machinery, &c., for a certain yearly sum.
- 2nd. Hiring the labour of the prisoners for a specified sum per day for each inmate, generally known as the contract system.
- 3rd. Utilizing the labour of the prisoners for the entire use and benefit of the country, the Province supplying the capital and material necessary to carry on the industry.

The first system, which was born of necessity, although infinitely preferable to the prison sloth and idleness which it was calculated to supersede, is attended with such serious drawbacks and irreconcilable conflicts between the industrial management of the prison and the moral welfare of the prisoners, as well as the good government and discipline of the institution to which everything else should be subservient, that its adoption would be fatal to the best interests of the prison, and cannot, therefore, in my opinion, be entertained.

The same objections in a measure hold good in respect to the *contract system*, lessened or increased according to the extent of the power and control over prisoners placed in the hands of the contractor. If that control is practically unlimited for the sole purpose of making the uttermost farthing out of their labour, as in some instances it is, then the system is not one whit less objectionable than the first named. If on the other hand, a contractor can be found who will thoroughly identify himself with the general welfare of the prisoners, by supporting good discipline and government, and encouraging and promoting wholesome reformatory influences both in the workshop and in his general intercourse with the prisoners, and will at all times heartily co-operate with the Government in forwarding the interests of the Prison,—if such a man can be found, who is prepared to carry on such mechanical pursuits as the Government think most desirable to inaugurate, and is willing to pay a fair honest value for the labour of prisoners, then the most serious objections urged against the contract system disappears, and it may with comparative safety be introduced into the administration of the affairs of the Central Prison.

The last named system, *viz.*, *placing prison labour entirely under the control and management of Government*, is that which meets with the most general favour, and is most highly commended by men who have been engaged in the work for a life time, and who from their extended experience and practical acquaintance with the general working, as well as the moral and financial results of every system that has had existence, are in every way qualified to pronounce upon the merits and demerits of each. After a careful investigation into the history of a considerable number of United States prisons, and the result of their systems of industrial management, there is little room for doubt that both *facts* and *figures* are largely in favour of Government control.

In many institutions where the contract system obtains, the amount received from contractors for the labour of prisoners is very considerably under the expenditures for maintaining the prison, while at the same time contractors have made and are still making enormous sums out of their contracts.

In several prisons this state of things has become so apparent, that within the past few years the contracts have been renewed at a great advance on previous rates, and in consequence a few of the contract system prisons are now self-sustaining, and some nearly so, whereas all of the prisons of any extent, in which the industries are under state or official management are self-sustaining, and in many instances pay a revenue above working expenses.

But while it is most desirable to have a *self-sustaining Industrial Prison*, to take the place of the *associated idleness* that now pertains to our Common Gaols, it must never be lost sight of that penal institutions are not founded for the purpose of yielding a profit from prison labour, but for the punishment, restraint and reformation of criminals, and as a means

to this, *prison industry* conjoined with thorough discipline, education and instruction, and other reformatory measures, are the most important auxiliaries that can be placed in the hands of prison authorities; and it is very certain that the prison officials and not *contractors* are best qualified to accomplish in the greatest degree the desired object. To ensure success in the management of the prison industries, I apprehend that all that is required is an honest practical clear headed manager, who has large experience in the management of men, and business tact, assisted by a staff of trade instructors, selected only for their special fitness for the position, both in respect to skill and proficiency in their respective trades, and their aptitude to impart their knowledge to others.

The site selected by Government upon which the Central Prison is now being erected, is a part of the Ordnance Reserve in the City of Toronto, lately purchased by the Province, from the Dominion Government, for the use of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane. The plot of land set apart for prison purposes consists of about 22 acres, and is bounded on the north by the Grand Trunk and Northern Railways, on the east by Strachan Avenue, on the south by the Great Western Railway and the switch line of the Toronto and Nipissing, the Grey and Bruce Railways to Queen's wharf, and on the west by the lands of the Toronto Asylum.

Whether in respect to the location of the Prison, or the site upon which it is being erected, no better selection could have been made. Placed in the metropolis of the Province, it possesses great advantages, not only in the means afforded for the safe and speedy transfer of prisoners from all points, but all the necessary stores, supplies, material for industrial and manufacturing purposes, can be promptly and cheaply received, and manufactured goods at once placed in the best market in the Province.

The advantages of the site in respect to railway communication cannot well be over-estimated, as every railway now entering the City of Toronto can, if necessary, switch into the prison grounds, which, together with its close proximity to water communication, renders it in all respects peculiarly eligible for the location of an Industrial Prison.

The main sewer and the water supply pipes of the Toronto Asylum pass through the prison lot, both of which will be tapped for the purposes of the prison, thus saving a large sum in these two expensive branches of construction; while the elevated position of the buildings overlooking the lake renders the location in all respects healthy, and affords everything necessary to effective sanitary arrangements.

The suggestions and recommendations, in respect to the general plan and style of building, contained in the prefixed report, met with the approval of Government, and were embodied in the plans prepared by the Government architect and engineer.

The buildings are being constructed of white brick, with cut stone caps, sills, quoins and plinth; the main structure and the wings extending from the same will have a frontage of 427 feet, with a depth of 80 feet to the main building, and 53 feet to wings; the workshops will be 200 feet long, 50 feet wide; the dimensions of the warehouse is not yet determined. The whole will be surrounded by a stone wall 22 feet high, and 2 feet in thickness.

Until the prison trades are decided upon, and the required amount of workshop space determined, an accurate estimate of the cost of the prison cannot be given. The appropriation of \$150,000, made by Legislature at its last session, will certainly do no more than finish the buildings; and if it is found necessary to make any considerable addition to the workshop and warehouse; beyond the amount required under the original specifications, the appropriation for buildings may have to be increased.

In addition to the contract already entered into for the main structure, wings, warehouses, and yard walls, amounting to \$129,000, the sum of \$15,000 will be required for the cell gates and the internal iron work of the Prison. I have recommended, for the consideration of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, that, in addition to the amount required to complete the buildings, the following amounts be asked from the Legislature on capital account:—

Furniture and furnishing .....	\$12,000
Machinery, steam power, and workshop fixtures .....	25,000
Fencing, leveling and ornamenting the Prison grounds.....	4,000

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, from the 1st of October, 1870, to the 30th of September, 1871.

NAME OF GAOL.	PRISONERS.				NATIONALITIES.												Religious Denominations.							
	Over 16 years of age.		Under 16 yrs. of age.		Males	Females	England.				Scotland.				Other countries.				Protestant.		Methodists.		Other Denom.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females			Canada.	United States.	Irland.	England.	Canada.	United States.	Irland.	England.	Other countries.	Protestant Eng.	Methodist Eng.	Chu. of Eng.	Presbyterian.	Other Denom.				
Brantford .....	71	223	0	11	11	2	168	51	9	12	28	173	48	54	24	4	2	4	46	30	46	8	3	
Barrie .....	3	43	0	3	4	50	30	5	5	5	5	19	21	5	15	8	1	15	18	3	10	6	13	
Berlin .....	7	30	1	5	5	43	35	1	2	2	5	26	5	10	3	4	3	11	16	12	4	4	4	
Brampton .....	29	114	1	10	10	154	79	16	16	16	94	9	44	3	4	3	8	8	41	11	12	4	4	
Brockville .....	53	89	3	3	145	61	28	9	47	78	14	43	8	8	10	10	1	1	64	38	12	24	7	
Belleville .....	19	39	1	5	64	40	8	4	12	31	10	10	2	10	1	1	10	20	7	27	1	1	1	
Cayuga .....	19	39	1	5	64	40	8	4	22	3	1	17	17	5	5	3	3	3	34	48	18	24	10	
Cornwall .....	3	19	1	4	134	70	16	11	37	71	26	31	3	3	3	3	3	3	21	12	7	36	23	
Cobourg .....	36	81	3	14	99	70	9	11	9	44	4	7	2	17	12	2	2	12	14	14	21	3	3	
Chatham .....	12	72	1	15	99	70	9	7	4	33	11	31	52	22	6	2	2	56	66	25	14	3	3	
Goderich .....	7	64	2	2	154	62	22	6	4	41	41	31	52	22	6	2	2	16	335	226	69	92	36	
Guelph .....	14	131	2	7	154	122	22	6	4	323	239	116	277	62	48	16	16	48	152	71	17	45	23	
Hamilton .....	233	470	8	47	758	273	108	54	54	29	29	100	42	125	16	2	2	26	12	109	188	49	23	
Kingston .....	124	316	2	2	285	175	49	29	32	52	52	167	94	90	23	23	23	26	1	15	21	5	6	
London .....	70	316	3	23	412	348	47	11	6	6	6	167	94	90	23	23	23	26	1	15	15	21	5	
Lindsay .....	4	43	1	1	49	43	2	3	1	1	1	22	7	15	2	2	2	2	2	15	15	21	5	
London .....	1	10	1	1	10	11	10	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	16	4	16	16	1	6	6	7	2	
Milton .....	4	30	1	3	37	32	4	1	1	1	1	31	10	6	6	6	6	6	1	10	15	6	21	
Napanee .....	6	43	1	4	53	31	8	1	1	13	13	31	10	6	6	6	6	6	137	22	8	18	4	
Ottawa .....	143	257	8	43	461	313	68	24	24	24	24	29	41	41	137	22	8	4	7	1	10	28	38	
Owen Sound .....	15	61	2	2	78	65	8	5	5	5	5	26	10	21	14	7	1	1	20	18	15	2	7	
Perth .....	8	51	3	3	62	37	8	5	5	12	12	43	4	11	4	1	1	2	2	4	3	7	5	
Pembroke .....	3	50	1	1	25	4	12	2	7	13	1	33	3	13	1	3	3	3	3	34	7	8	1	
Peterborough .....	17	78	5	100	57	16	4	23	23	23	23	37	13	44	3	3	3	3	3	65	17	10	8	
Simcoe .....	8	73	1	11	93	67	18	5	3	5	3	50	10	17	4	4	4	4	4	17	10	22	32	
St. Catharines .....	27	89	1	1	126	91	1	1	1	1	1	62	13	20	7	14	10	10	10	34	47	15	2	
Sarnia .....	11	112	1	6	130	105	9	4	4	12	12	56	14	36	10	14	10	14	14	54	54	15	2	
Stratford .....	15	57	3	8	83	76	7	7	7	7	7	34	12	20	7	7	7	7	7	32	15	15	11	
St. Thomas .....	46	164	1	8	219	183	26	9	1	70	18	31	7	87	6	6	6	6	6	47	13	43	55	
St. Thomas .....	3	48	2	2	53	50	3	1	1	1	1	22	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	19	12	10	8	
Sault Ste. Marie .....	12	42	1	11	116	147	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	
Toronto .....	1156	14	42	1787	1266	258	116	47	47	47	47	328	820	91	4	4	4	4	4	20	750	733	164	118
Walkerton .....	5	17	22	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	1	4	
Woodstock .....	3	62	5	70	53	3	6	3	1	1	1	30	10	15	9	5	1	1	1	26	11	3	3	
Welland .....	16	65	5	86	81	4	10	5	6	6	6	39	25	48	22	1	1	1	1	1	30	11	19	3
Whitby .....	27	107	4	7	145	124	10	5	6	6	6	39	25	48	22	1	1	1	1	1	27	36	24	
	1642	4586	58	329	6615	4552	883	358	822	2528	983	2139	429	408	128	2472	2249	753	805	336	336	336	336	

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario, from the 1st of October, 1870, to the 30th of September, 1871.—Continued.

NAME of GAOL.	PRISONERS MARRIED.		PRISONERS UNMARRIED.		HABITS OF PRISONERS.		No. of Females.	No. of Expenses.	No. of inmates received during the year.	No. of inmates now in Gaol.	No. of debts per month.	No. of Cells in Prison.	No. of Deafths.	Actual cash derived from gaol labour of Prisoners.	Total Groat expenditure for food, fuel, salaries, and general expenses, including ordinary repairs.	Cost of Ratios per head, 1869-70.	Total Gaol expenditure for years 1869-70.	Cost of Ratios per head, 1869-70.	No. of Prisoners, 1869-70.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Temperate.	Intemperate.													
Brantford	5	8	63	48	89	31	5	\$3351	38	149	100c.	33	\$3300	35	13c.	328	328	328	328
Barrie	63	27	14	20	37	29	1	2561	45	13	13c.	26	1769	26	11	1843	55	12	63
Berlin	20	24	9	22	23	20	1	1769	26	11	13 18	20	2099	49	13 100	1882	94	10 21	53
Brampton	11	10	6	4	23	27	1	2099	49	13 100	1882	94	2038	84	10 100	2038	84	10 100	132
Brockville	45	79	20	33	27	127	22	2286	75	11 14	11 14	2286	75	11 14	1926	50	10 100	136	
Belle Vue	15	7	78	45	28	102	20	2686	00	08	08	1941	74	25	1911	48	25	57	
Cayuga	18	3	26	17	26	19	45	1244	91	19	1478	25	17	30	1478	25	17	30	
Cornwall	11	3	12	12	15	11	5	3007	25	121	3082	99	15	144	3082	99	15	144	
Cobourg	29	2	65	38	43	37	8	3007	25	121	347	10	14	100	347	10	14	100	
Chatham	28	4	59	8	32	61	38	3007	25	121	2201	10	104	84	2201	10	104	84	
Goderich	26	2	40	5	13	34	39	1770	75	10	2386	75	13	132	2386	75	13	132	
Guelph	58	7	80	9	44	110	17	2590	00	11	2590	00	11	810	8046	59	11	810	
Hamilton	167	104	349	138	176	228	530	9501	84	11	3819	00	09 4	250	3678	76	9 8	250	
Kingston	35	20	122	107	229	34	40	8	5816	22	10 100	5816	22	10 100	342	342	10 100	342	
London	109	21	230	52	21	190	222	43	1265	21	08 10	1186	26	7	48	1186	26	7	48
Lindsay	14	3	30	2	7	26	23	14	1265	21	08 10	739	42	25	673	31	25	12	
L'Original	6	4	1	4	4	7	4	1	1265	21	08 10	1265	21	08 10	1028	70	10	44	
Milton	12	1	21	21	8	11	26	9	1265	21	08 10	1265	21	08 10	1255	84	10	55	
Napanee	22	2	25	4	15	25	4	5	993	96	12	993	96	12	4475	25	11	393	
Ottawa	125	56	170	100	254	189	202	37	96	96	08 10	4305	92	10 100	2825	81	22	250	
Owen Sound	36	12	27	3	25	33	14	12	6	18	18	2645	31	10 100	1829	33	15	52	
Perth	27	2	27	6	16	23	30	14	6	2	18	1977	02	15	1977	02	15	7	
Picton	14	1	10	10	4	21	3	1	2	22	22	703	01	05 10	764	93	10 7	38	
Pembroke	12	2	38	1	33	44	9	1	1	18	18	703	01	05 10	1490	00	25	25	
Peterborough	29	12	54	5	47	32	68	16	11	2	18	2293	08	13 100	1691	47	13 100	93	
Simcoe	30	4	54	5	25	49	44	11	6	6	18	2199	31	10 100	2590	85	16	65	
St. Catharines	37	19	61	9	30	21	105	26	4	2	18	2848	49	09 100	2155	39	20 100	158	
Sarnia	57	8	61	4	13	31	99	13	4	2	16	2155	39	20 100	2056	14	9 100	126	
Stratford	31	11	34	7	9	61	22	16	7	5	24	2000	10	08 10	2630	97	8 100	93	
Sandwich	64	28	107	20	77	66	153	32	1	1	18	2335	90	10	182	2335	90	10	182
St. Thomas	18	1	34	1	33	44	9	1	1	1	18	1846	00	25	1894	91	25	37	
Sault Ste. Marie	2	10	5	2	10	6	6	1	1	1	18	2199	31	10 100	1457	43	8 100	1705	
Toronto	140	896	449	377	893	894	159	36	6	3	24	1563	59	07 100	1740	18 100	8 100	39	
Walkerton	10	1	7	4	3	57	9	7	5	1	18	3070	00	16 100	2730	90	15 100	119	
Woodstock	30	2	37	1	57	29	41	16	1	1	18	1855	00	17	2757	00	11	138	
Welland	25	9	45	7	13	19	67	12	5	5	18	1855	00	17	1855	74	9	3050	
Whitby	42	18	72	13	10	46	99	15	1	1	18	1855	00	17	1855	74	9	3050	
	531	3258	1169	1722	2541	4046	838	15	239	61	29	1149	\$1397	63	\$102,903	61	102,903	61	6379

Occupation and Calling of Prisoners Sentenced to the several Gaols of the Province of Ontario, year ending 30th Sept., 1871.

Occupation and Calling of Prisoners, &c, for the Year ending 30th September, 1871.—*Continued.*

No. 4.—OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.

NO. 4.—OFFENCES FOR WHICH PRISONERS WERE COMMITTED.—*Continued.*

NAME OF GAOL.	Lareeny.	Liberting Pri- soners.	dangerous to be at large.	procuring abortion.	Publising Libel.	Rape and assault with intent	Receiving stolen goods.	Reckless with in- tent.	Shooting with in- tent.	Thiefish shooting.	Selling liquor with- out license.	Non payment of wages.	Want of Susten- tress.	Prostituion.	Child Deseretion.	Deseretion.	Furious Drivings.	Sabotage.	Keep the Peasee.	Want of Susten- tress.	Non-payment of wages.	Deseretion of Peacee.	Breakfasting Gaol.
Brantford.....	56	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barrie.....	37	8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Berlin.....	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brampton.....	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Brockville .....	31	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Belleville .....	14	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cayuga.....	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cornwall.....	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cobourg.....	33	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Chatham.....	37	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Goderich.....	22	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Guelph.....	86	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hamilton.....	36	8	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kingston.....	71	17	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
London.....	17	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lindsay.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
London.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Milton.....	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Naopee.....	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ottawa.....	87	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Owen Sound.....	9	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Picton.....	5	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pembroke.....	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Peterboro'.....	9	11	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Simcoe.....	34	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Catharines.....	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Sarni.....	28	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Stratford.....	29	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sandwich.....	12	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. Thomas.....	19	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Toronto.....	21	41	6	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Walkerton.....	18	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Welland.....	16	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Whitby.....	19	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1049	1	225	36	14	18	12	2	1	25	67	13	26	1	15	2	43	122	38	18	988	6.615	

SEPARATE REPORTS  
ON THE  
STATE AND MANAGEMENT  
OF  
THE COMMON GAOLS.

BARRIE GAOL.

*County of Simcoe.*

This Gaol was inspected on the 14th June, and again on the 19th September, the commitments for the year ending 30th September, were vastly in excess of the corresponding period of 1869-70, as the annexed Statement will show.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total number of prisoners committed for the year ending 30th September, 1870.....	73	13	86
Do. do. for the year ending 30th September, 1871. ....	142	26	168
Greatest number of prisoners in Gaol for the year ending 30th September, 1870.....			16
Do. do, for the year ending 30th September, 1871... ....			29

The congregating of a considerable foreign population in the County for the construction of railways, has no doubt contributed very largely to this increase, which is borne out by the return of an increased number of labourers sentenced for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

At my first visit there were 15 prisoners in custody, and at the last 28, of whom 19 were men and 9 women. On both occasions there were the usual number of idiots and imbeciles in confinement, many of them having been residents of the Gaol for years. Three of this class are found proper subjects for the Idiot Asylum as soon as that institution is ready for the reception of patients; the remaining two are fit cases for a Poor-house. The two children referred to in my last Report as being in Gaol, whose mother is a habitual vagrant and a constant occupant of the gaol, have very properly been removed to other quarters. A prisoner convicted of robbery, whose term of sentence had two months to run, effected his escape on the 12th June last. Having examined into the circumstances connected with it, it appears that the prisoner made his escape when at work beyond the Gaol precincts in charge of the turnkey; the facts of the case were duly reported to the Government. Three insane people have been transferred from the Gaol to Asylums during the year. The attention of the Gaol Surgeon was called, at my last inspection, to the case of a man committed for threatening and abusive language, and who gave evidence of an unsound mind.

The practice that obtains in this County of giving the Gaoler a certain sum, out of which that officer has to pay the turnkey and matron, is open to serious objection, and has a tendency to take the control of the under Gaol officials out of the hands of the Sheriff, who alone is responsible to Government for the safe keeping of prisoners and prison discipline. At the present time the Gaoler receives \$1100 per annum, out of which he pays the turnkey \$200 and the matron \$60 per annum, as well as boarding them. I recommended that this practice be abandoned, and fixed salaries paid to each official.

At both visits, the Gaol and yards were very clean and well kept.

Total commitments for the year 168. Gaol expenditure, \$2,561 45. \$1335 of which sum being for officials' salaries.

#### BROCKVILLE GAOL.

##### *United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 20th of April, and again on the 28th of September. At the first visit I met by appointment, a Committee of the County Council, with whom I visited the Gaol, and pointed out its structural defects, viz., the very limited window space, and the height of the window openings from the floor, the solid oak cell doors, which prevent the proper ventilation of the cells and other parts of the building, as well as obstruct the light; also the want of sufficient day room space, which sometimes renders it necessary to keep prisoners locked up in their cells during the whole day. To remedy these defects, I recommended,—

1st. The enlargement of the windows, both in the cells and corridors, and the substitution of iron gates for the solid oak doors.

2nd. To provide additional day room space by the erection of a stone structure at the north-west angle of the present building; the new building to be connected with the old, by using one of the cells for a side corridor.

3rd. The extension of the yard walls to take in more yard space.

The suggestions above indicated met with the approval of the building Committee, and were adopted and acted upon by the Council, and the additions and alterations were immediately placed under contract. The new work was inspected during my visit in September, and as far as it had progressed was found to be of a substantial character, both in respect to material and workmanship.

The Gaol, at both inspections, was extremely clean, with the walls well lime-washed, and the bedding neat and well kept. There were 11 prisoners in confinement at my first inspection, all men, one of them committed as insane, whose removal to the Provincial Asylum was at once recommended. At my last visit there were 18 prisoners in custody, viz.: 10 men, 4 women, and 4 boys under 15 years of age. The evils of improper classification, owing to want of day rooms, were, on this occasion, very apparent. A great number of prisoners of all grades were crowded into the only room available for day-room purposes. There were 154 prisoners committed during the year, being an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the previous year.

Total Gaol expenditures for the year, \$2,286.75, of which \$1,200 was for officials' salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$800, Matron, \$100, Turnkey, \$200, and Gaol Surgeon, \$100.

#### BELLEVILLE GAOL,

##### *County of Hastings.*

A very marked improvement has taken place in the condition and management of this Gaol. Two visits were made to it during the year, and on both occasions the corridors, cells, bedding, &c., together with the yards, were in excellent order, with thorough cleanliness prevailing throughout the entire premises. Better discipline was also observable at both visits than on previous occasions, and the classification of the prisoners in the several corridors was being carried out in conformity with instructions recorded in the minute book.

The dark kitchen, so often condemned, has been abandoned, and the corridor of the old Prison is now used for kitchen purposes.

At the first inspection on the 26th May, there were 9 prisoners in confinement, 3 men and 6 women, nearly all committed for vagrancy and drunkenness. At the last visit on the 14th August, there were only 6 prisoners,—4 men and 2 women; both of the women were committed as dangerous lunatics, but, as they had all the appearance of being quite harmless, incurable imbeciles, and not at all proper subjects for an insane asylum, their removal to an asylum was not recommended. Five transfers have taken place during the year from this Gaol to the several asylums for the insane. One of the female prisoners (who was semi-idiotic) gave birth to a child in the Gaol, for which the County Council made provision. 145 prisoners were committed, against 136 for the previous year.

The salary of the Gaoler is \$400 per annum; Turnkey (a new appointment), \$400; Matron, \$200; Gaol Surgeon, \$100. Total Gaol expenditure for the year, \$2,686.75.

#### BRANTFORD GAOL,

*County of Brant.*

This Gaol was visited on the 13th April, on which occasion there were 19 prisoners in confinement,—14 men and 5 women; and again on the 8th September, when the number had increased to 24, viz.: 17 men and 7 women. Six of the men were Indians. One of the prisoners had been committed as a lunatic, but had so far been restored to a sound mind, that his discharge from Gaol was recommended.

The cells, corridors, day-rooms, and domestic departments of the prison were, on both occasions, found in a clean, tidy, and well ordered condition.

I found several prisoners, some of whom were sentenced for lengthened periods, occupying cells in the old gaol, although there was plenty of room for the confinement and classification of prisoners in the new Prison. As the cells are close and badly ventilated, and really only fit for dark punishment cells, the abandonment of the building was ordered, except for the confinement of short date prisoners from the police court.

Stables and barns are still allowed to remain in the working yard of this Prison, and the airing yard has also buildings in it which are used for other than prison purposes, as well as being used for a vegetable garden. The action of Government is evidently required to remedy this, as the County Council neglects to take action in the matter.

305 prisoners passed through this Gaol for the year ending 30th September. One escape took place but the prisoner was shortly afterwards recaptured.

The total Gaol expenditure for the year was \$3,351.38, \$1,450 of which was for salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$750; Turnkey, \$450; Matron, \$100, and Gaol Surgeon, \$150.

#### BERLIN GAOL,

*County of Waterloo.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 21st June, when there were 4 prisoners in custody—two men and two women—one of the latter a lunatic, who being an urgent case and susceptible either of cure or improvement, her removal to London Asylum was recommended and took place. The male prisoners were engaged in teasing hair for mattresses.

The Gaol was again visited on the 24th October, when the same number of prisoners were found in confinement—three men and one woman. Two of the number were waiting trial for house-breaking and robbery, and two were under sentence. At both visits every part of the Gaol, together with the yards, was in the most admirable state of cleanliness and order, and the rules and regulations well attended to.

51 prisoners passed through the Gaol during the year. The total expenditure for maintaining the Gaol was \$1,769.29, which includes the salary of the Gaoler, \$500; Turnkey, \$400; Matron, \$100, and Gaol Surgeon, \$200, per annum.

#### BRAMPTON GAOL,

*County of Peel.*

I visited this Gaol on the 2nd May, and again on the 25th October, on which occasions there were, respectively four and six prisoners in confinement—all men. At my last visit three of the prisoners were under sentence for long periods and for very serious offences. A man committed as insane, who has been in Gaol for two years, should be removed to a private house as he is not a proper subject for a Lunatic Asylum, being a quiet, harmless, weak-minded old man.

The attention of the County authorities was directed in my minutes of inspection to the necessity of providing lodgings in the Gaol for the Turnkey. Under the present system

the Gaoler is left alone in the Prison during the whole night and a portion of the day. Prisoners are still taken beyond the prison limits to work, as previously reported.

The entire premises at both inspections were in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order. Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 43. Gaol expenditure, including salaries, \$2,099.49. Gaoler, \$500; Turnkey, \$345; Matron, \$100; Gaol Surgeon, \$50, per annum.

#### CAYUGA GAOL.

##### *County of Haldimand.*

I inspected this Gaol on the 21st June, when there were 5 prisoners in confinement. One of the number was a man committed as insane, whose discharge from custody had been recommended at my previous visit, as he then appeared to have been restored to a sound mind; but as evidence was afterwards furnished that his release would be accompanied with some danger, (having been frequently committed during the past seven years as a dangerous lunatic), the examining authorities thought it desirable that he should be placed under Asylum supervision and treatment; his transfer to London Asylum was accordingly recommended, and shortly afterwards took place. In addition to this case, four transfers have taken place from this Gaol to Asylums during the year.

This Gaol is at all times kept in the best possible order, and was at my visit admirably clean throughout.

The board fence, surrounding the yards, having become very dilapidated, I recommended its reconstruction, when the work was immediately placed under contract.

The new heating furnaces which were placed in the basement in the early part of last winter, thoroughly warm the building at a great saving in fuel.

The prisoners' rations are still furnished by the Gaoler, at a cost to the County and Government of 25c per day for each inmate. Although the matter has repeatedly been brought under the notice of the County authorities, the objectionable practice still continues. I would therefore recommend, that, in future, the rations of prisoners, whose maintenance is chargeable to the Province, be paid at the average cost of this service in other Gaols.

The total number of prisoners received for the year ending 30th September, 1871, was 64, and the entire cost of maintaining the Gaol for that period was \$1,941.74, \$1,020 of which sum was paid for official salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$500 per annum; Turnkey, \$300 per annum; Matron, \$80 per annum, and Gaol Surgeon, \$140 per annum.

#### CORNWALL GAOL.

##### *United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.*

Only 26 prisoners passed through this Gaol during the year ending 30th September, six of whom were committed as insane, and were removed to Lunatic Asylums, as soon as the papers required under the Statute were placed in the hands of the Provincial Secretary. At my inspection on 21st April the Gaol was entirely clear of prisoners.

The additions, alterations and repairs to the Prison were completed in the early part of the year at a cost of \$11,000, and an inspection having been made of the work, it was found, both in respect to material and workmanship, to be of the most substantial kind, with the requirements of the Act in respect to structural and sanitary arrangements fully complied with. The Gaol was accordingly accepted under the provisions of "the Inspection Act" as the Gaol for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

The Expenditure for Gaol purposes for the year amounted to \$1,244.91, \$1,050 of which sum was for officials' salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$740 per annum; Turnkey, \$200 per annum; Matron, \$60 per annum; Surgeon, \$50 per annum.

#### COBOURG GAOL.

##### *United Counties of Northumberland anl Durham.*

At my first visit to this Gaol, on the 27th May, there were 9 prisoners in confinement,—6 men and 3 women, and when again visited on the 13th September, the number had increased

ed to 23, viz.: 15 men and 8 women—many of them charged with, or under sentence for, the most serious offences known to the law. Two prisoners (one of them waiting trial for horse-stealing, and the other for want of sureties to keep the peace,) gave strong evidence of being of unsound mind. An examination by the proper authorities, with a view to their transfer to an asylum, was recommended, and their removal immediately afterwards took place. Two of the women were also committed as insane, and were recommended for removal to Rockwood Asylum. Complaint was received from a prisoner confined to his bed, that the Gaol Surgeon did not visit him. On investigation, I found that there was no foundation for the complaint; but to prevent a recurrence of such charges, I directed the Gaol Surgeon to record his visits to the Gaol, as well as his directions to the Gaol officials, in a book to be kept for that purpose in the Gaol office.

At both inspections, the corridors, cells, and domestic departments of the Prison were in excellent order, and thoroughly neat and clean throughout.

The cost of prisoners' rations has been reduced from 15cts. to 12½cts. per day for each prisoner.

Five lunatics have been removed during the year.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 134. Cost of maintaining the Gaol, \$3,000.25, which includes the Gaol officials' salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$800; Turnkey, \$500; Matron, \$200; Surgeon, \$80.

#### CHATHAM GAOL,

*County of Kent.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 28th March, on which day there were 9 prisoners in custody,—8 men and 1 woman; four of the men and the woman were coloured persons, the last named a harmless idiot, only in want of a little care and attention, although committed as a dangerous lunatic. I visited the Gaol again on the 19th August, and found the same number of prisoners in confinement, all males, and six of them coloured. The officials were cautioned to keep a close watch upon one of the prisoners then in custody, who had, a year previously, effected his escape from the St. Catharines Gaol, and, being a most ingenious Gaol breaker, would undoubtedly make another attempt.

Complaints were received from two prisoners of the insufficiency of the diet. On examining into the matter, I found that the rations were furnished in accordance with the prescribed regulations as respects quantity and quality, but not in the manner of providing them, the gaoler being paid a certain sum (14 cts.) for each prisoner's daily rations. Although this amount is not much in excess of what the service would cost if obtained in the proper manner; still I strongly advised exact compliance with the regulations, if for no other reason than that, so long as the gaoler was pecuniarily interested in this branch of the Gaol service, complaints of the kind examined into would be preferred, although, as was the case in this instance, without the slightest foundation.

At both visits the Gaol was scrupulously clean and neat in every department, with the discipline and general management all that could be desired.

Total cost for the year, \$2,497.62, including officials' salaries, for which the following amounts are paid:—Gaoler, \$559.50; Matron, \$209.50; Turnkey, \$309.50; and Gaol Surgeon, \$150.

#### GODERICH GAOL,

*County of Huron.*

This Gaol was inspected on the 30th May, and found in a neat, clean, and orderly condition throughout. I passed through the various corridors at night, after the prisoners had been locked up, and found the ventilation exceedingly good, and the cells generally free from bad odours.

The structural defects of this Gaol, referred to in previous reports, have not yet been remedied.

There were six prisoners in custody on the day of inspection, all men.

A prisoner committed for want of sureties appeared to be weak-minded, if not quite

idiotic, and another gave evidence of mental derangement. The Gaol Surgeon was requested to report upon his condition.

The Gaol officials were cautioned not to take prisoners, under sentence for serious offences, into the outer wood yards, it being quite unsafe.

73 prisoners were committed during the year, 3 of whom were insane.

Total Gaol expenditures for the year, \$1,770.95. Officials' salaries: Gaoler, \$550; Turnkey, \$400; Matron, \$100; Surgeon, \$120.

#### GUELPH GAOL.

*County of Wellington.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 22nd May, and 22nd June. The removal of the oak partitions, and the substitution of the wood with brick walls arches, and cut stone jambs with other alterations to the Gaol, were entirely completed at my first visit. The Gaol is now rendered perfectly secure, and is very much improved both in its sanitary, and structural requirements, and enables a thorough classification of prisoners to be made.

On both occasions the Gaol and yards were in good order, and well kept.

There were in the Gaol on the 22nd May, 9 prisoners, all men; one, a lunatic of very filthy habits, whose removal to Toronto Asylum I recommended, and which immediately took place.

All the sentenced male prisoners were engaged cutting wood in the working yard.

At my second visit there were six prisoners in confinement,—all males one, sentenced to the Penitentiary, was then waiting removal, another was waiting trial on a charge of murder.

154 prisoners were committed to the Gaol during the year, of whom 8 were insane. The Gaol expenditure for the year, exclusive of fuel, was \$2,590; \$1250 of which was for officials' salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$500; Turnkey, \$350; Matron, \$200; Gaol Surgeon, \$200.

#### HAMILTON GAOL.

*County of Wentworth,*

Statutory inspection was made of this Prison on three occasions during the year, viz., 7th March, 10th April, and 6th September.

At every visit the Gaol was found in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and, as far as its structural defects and overcrowded state would permit, the discipline of the Prison was very satisfactory; although it must be admitted that in a building wanting in all the requirements of a Gaol, effectiveness of administration, or discipline cannot be looked for.

On the 10th April there were 50 prisoners in confinement, 33 men and 17 females. One of the females being insane, her removal to an Asylum was recommended, and at once took place. Of the males, 12 were committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 7 for vagrancy, 6 for larceny, 3 for assault, and the remainder for more serious criminal offences.

On the 6th September, there were 55 prisoners in Gaol, 38 men and 27 women; the proportion of females in this instance being unusually large. As there is but one corridor for females, with only ten cells in it, any attempt at classification would be useless. The only work-room or day room for females is the Gaol corridor. Under these adverse circumstances, the matron deserves the greatest credit for the good order and discipline that prevailed in the female department, as well as for the efforts made by her to keep the prisoners employed. 17 of the male prisoners were engaged cutting wood in the yard.

Complaints were received from 3 prisoners that they had not been allowed to go out, for several days, for airing, but on enquiry I found that they had attempted to escape, and were being closely confined for punishment. Three of the females were of unsound mind, one of whom was at once transferred to Rockwood Asylum,—the other two were not proper subjects for an Asylum.

Owing to the escape of 4 prisoners from the Gaol during the year, an investigation was held into the circumstances connected therewith, when it was found, that in every instance the escapes were attributable to the insecure state of the working yard, which is only sur-

rounded by a board fence, and is rendered still more insecure by the erection of a wood shed in the yard, as well as by piling wood against the fence. In one instance, want of supervision, if not gross carelessness, was proven. The minutes of investigation were forwarded to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, with my Report thereon, and the Gaoler was requested in future to exercise the greatest caution to prevent escapes, not only by personal supervision, but in the enforcement of stringent rules respecting the duties of guards.

756 prisoners passed through this Gaol during the year, which is a little under the commitments of the previous year. 68 of this number elected to be tried, for the offences for which they were committed, at the Interim Sessions Court.

The total cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year was \$9,501 84; of which amount \$2,475 was for official salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$750; 2 Turnkeys at \$425 each, and one at \$375; Matron, \$300; Gaol Surgeon, \$200 per annum.

#### KINGSTON GAOL.

##### *County of Frontenac.*

This Gaol was inspected on the 2nd June, and again on the 2nd October. At both visits every department of the Prison was found in the most admirable order, and scrupulously neat and clean throughout; with the general management of its affairs, as well as the discipline of the prison, in a very satisfactory state.

Owing to some quality in the building stone, the dark punishment cell was found in a very damp state. I recommended that it should be floored and lined with plank.

The County Council still neglects to provide Gaol clothing for the prisoners. At my last visit, there was evidence of some defect in the drains. An examination was recommended.

On the 2nd June there were 30 prisoners in custody; 16 men, and 14 women. One of the women was committed as a dangerous lunatic, but as she appeared to be a quiet, harmless creature, and not a proper case for an Asylum, I recommended her discharge under the provisions of the Statute.

At my inspection in October, I found 31 prisoners, 21 men and 10 women. One of the men had just been committed for insanity and was at once removed to Rockwood.

One of the females, a girl of 15, was sent to Gaol "under circumstances that denote a derangement of mind;" but as both her appearance and manner denoted congenital idiocy, her transfer was not recommended, although she would be a proper subject for the Idiot Asylum when that building is completed.

285 prisoners were committed to this Gaol for the year ending 30th September, being 35 commitments in excess of the previous year; 8 of the number were lunatics.

Two prisoners (men) were hanged on the 14th December last, one for murdering a guard in the Penitentiary, and the other for poisoning his wife.

Gaol expenditure for the year, \$3,819, \$1,150 of which was for officials' salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$700; Turnkey, \$200; Matron \$150; Gaol Surgeon, \$100, per annum.

#### LONDON GAOL.

##### *County of Middlesex.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 27th March, there being on that day 34 prisoners in confinement; no insane persons were then in custody. I conversed with all the prisoners and received no complaints.

The corridors, cells and other departments of the Gaol, as well as the yards, were in as good order as the condition of the building would permit, but in a Gaol so deficient in all the requirements of a modern Prison, perfect cleanliness or order cannot be looked for.

The attention of the County authorities having repeatedly been called to the structural defects of the building, but no notice having been paid to the remonstrances, I sent a copy of my report upon the condition of the Gaol to the Clerk of the County Council on the 31st March, for submission to the Council, as required by the Inspection Act, requesting that a Special Committee be appointed to confer with me. The Committee was appointed, and a meeting took place on the 10th June, on which occasion I passed through the Gaol and

pointed out the defects to the members of the Committee, of which the following is a detailed statement:—

1st. The solid oak doors, small windows and brick floors, which prevent, in two corridors proper ventilation, obstruct the light and attract the damp to such an extent that they are quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners. The Gaol officials were notified not to use them for that purpose.

2nd. The condition of many of the cell doors and locks, which, from the settling of the building, cannot be opened.

3rd. The dilapidated condition of the floors, ceilings and partitions throughout the building, and the refuge afforded for bugs and vermin in the plank partitions.

4th. The insufficient supply of water for sewerage and other purposes, which, together with the entire obstruction of the south drain from the building, and the bad condition of the water-closets, render the Prison liable at all times to be scourged by typhoid fever.

5th. The insecurity of the Prison through faulty construction in some of the water-closets.

6th. The insecurity of the working yard, and the means afforded prisoners of communicating with the outside, owing to the low walls and open gate in close proximity to a main thoroughfare.

I regret to say that up to the present time no action has been taken by the County Council to remedy these serious defects, and from all appearances it is very questionable if anything will be done, until the provisions of the Inspection Act are put in force through the Courts of Law.

An official visit was again paid to the Gaol on the 16th August, on which occasion there were 38 prisoners in custody, 22 men and 16 women; four of this number were lunatics, and all of them being proper subjects for an Asylum, their removal to the London Institution was recommended, and immediately took place. At this official visit no less than three prisoners were waiting trial, charged with the crime of murder. The practice of allowing so many visitors to enter the Gaol merely for the purpose of satisfying idle curiosity, was attended with such bad results, both to the prisoners and prison discipline, that the Gaol officials were instructed to refuse admission to all but prisoners' relations and counsel.

No record of the Gaol Surgeon's visits to the Gaol having been kept, the Sheriff was instructed to furnish a book for that purpose.

Total number of prisoners committed to this Gaol for the year ending 30th September, 412; of whom 339 were males and 73 females.

Gaol expenditure, including officials' salaries, \$6,125.21. The officials, and salaries paid them, were as follow: Gaoler, \$800; Turnkey, \$456.25; Matron, \$410.60; two Watchmen at \$410.60 each, and one night Watchman at \$410.60; Gaol Surgeon, \$150, per annum.

#### LINDSAY GAOL.

*County of Victoria.*

I visited this Gaol on the 8th March, and 10th October. On the first occasion I was accompanied by Mr. Strickland, architect, who had been engaged by the Public Works Department to prepare plans, specifications and estimates, and by the County Council, to supervise the alterations and repairs agreed upon between the Council and myself. On that occasion there were 9 prisoners in custody, 5 men and 4 women; one of the last named had been sent to Gaol as a lunatic, but had so far recovered that I recommended her discharge. All the sentenced male prisoners were engaged in cutting wood, a quantity of which is purchased every year by the Council, cut and split by the prisoners, and sold to the inhabitants of Lindsay.

I directed attention to the scant supply and poor quality of the blankets and bedding in use in the Gaol.

At my visit on the 10th October there were only 4 prisoners in Gaol, 3 males and one female, the last mentioned an insane person. As her husband was possessed of property, her transfer to London Asylum, as a paying patient, was recommended, and at once took place.

An inspection was made of the alterations in progress in the Gaol, when the work, as far as it had progressed, was found to be substantial and well done. In consequence of the repairs the Gaol and yards were somewhat in disorder.

Number of prisoners committed during the year, 49. Expenditure incurred in maintaining the Gaol, \$1,265.21, including officials' salaries, which are as follow: Gaoler, \$400; Turnkey, \$300; Matron, \$100; Gaol Surgeon, \$80, per annum.

### L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

#### *United Counties of Prescott and Russell.*

This Gaol was inspected on the 14th July, and for the first time on the occasion of a statutory visit, a prisoner was found within its walls,—a man committed for an assault.

Every part of the Gaol was neat, clean, and well kept.

Only 11 prisoners were received during the year, two of whom were insane.

\$739.42 was expended in maintaining the Gaol for the year, including salaries.

The Gaoler receives \$360; Matron, \$40; and the Gaol Surgeon \$40 per annum.

### MILTON GAOL.

#### *County of Halton.*

Inspected this Gaol on the 8th August, and with the exception of two cells, I found the entire premises, including the yards, in a very clean and orderly state.

The ventilation of some of the cells, owing to the small windows, and close oak doors, was very bad.

I found 5 prisoners in Gaol, 3 men, and 2 women; both of the women being insane, their removal to an Asylum was recommended, and immediately took place.

One of the men was also committed as a vagrant and lunatic, who did not appear to be an urgent case, but as the examining authorities appeared to think that his discharge from custody would be attended with some danger, his transfer to Toronto Asylum was recommended.

I directed the attention of the County authorities to the defective internal arrangements of the Gaol, which not only prevent a proper classification of the prisoners, but are even quite inadequate for a proper separation of the sexes. On the occasion of my inspection, I found male prisoners holding conversation with the insane women, both being allowed to occupy the same corridor,—although the females were confined to their cells. As this condition of things, which cannot but have a most demoralizing effect, and is entirely at variance with Gaol regulations, required immediate action, I at once forwarded a copy of my Report upon the state of the Gaol, to the Clerk of the County Council, requesting, that in accordance with the provisions of the Inspection Act, a Special Committee of the Council be appointed to confer with me; with a view to making such additions and alterations to the Gaol as are required. I have since been advised of the appointment of a Special Committee, and a meeting will shortly take place.

37 prisoners were committed to this Gaol during the year. Gaol expenditure, \$1,219 81, including officials' salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$400; Turnkey, \$300; Matron, \$40; Gaol Surgeon, \$80 per annum.

### NAPANEE GAOL.

#### *United Counties of Lennox and Addington.*

I inspected this Gaol on the 12th August, and again on the 3rd October; at both official visits the Gaol was exceedingly clean and well ordered, and sufficiently furnished in respect to bedding, &c., for its requirements.

The attention of the County Council was called to the state of the yard walls, which require pointing outside.

At my first visit there were 5 prisoners, or rather *inmates* in custody, for with the exception of one man committed for drunkenness, all the rest were vagrants afflicted with some bodily disease, which rendered them proper subjects for a Hospital, and improper subjects for a Gaol.

The irregular mode of committing this class of prisoners was brought to the notice of the civil authorities.

There were six in prisoners Gaol at my visit in October, 3 of whom were vagrants.

A death occurred in the Gaol in September.

Four insane persons committed to the Gaol were awarded Asylum accommodation during the year.

Total number of commitments, 53 ; Gaol expenditure, \$993 96,—\$775 being for salaries of officials, as follows : Gaoler, \$400 ; Turnkey, \$200 ; Matron, \$100 ; Gaol Surgeon, \$75.

#### OTTAWA GAOL.

##### *County of Carleton.*

Statutory inspection was made of this prison on the 18th April, and again on the 26th September. On the first occasion the various corridors and cells, as well as the other parts of the building were in a most creditable condition of cleanliness and order. At my official visit in September, owing to workmen being engaged in the reconstruction of the steam heating arrangements, the building was not in its usual state of order.

Notwithstanding the warning addressed to the County authorities in 1868, on the occasion of my first visit to the Gaol, of the danger of having a boiler in the basement of the building for generating steam for heating purposes, the risk attending which was very much increased by having prisoners attend it in place of a proper engineer, the boiler was allowed to remain until an explosion took place last winter, which very fortunately, was unaccompanied by loss of life or injury to the inmates of the building. The Garth system of heating, on the hot water plan, has now been adopted by the County Council, and at my last visit to the Gaol the boilers and pipes were being placed in the building.

I brought under the attention of the building Committee at my April inspection, the desirability of erecting the walls of the working yard, then being enclosed, at a distance of about 30 feet from the public street, not only to prevent prisoners from having communication with the outside, but also to give a means of ornamenting the front grounds. I regret that the suggestion did not meet with the approval of the County Council; as the safe keeping of the prisoners, and the appearance of the building would have been much improved thereby.

There were 28 prisoners in confinement on the 18th April, 17 males and 11 females,—one of the females, a girl of 15, was evidently idiotic, but as it was stated that she possessed dangerous proclivities, her transfer to Rockwood was recommended and immediately took place. Two of the males were also committed as insane, and were immediately removed to the Asylum.

I was present at the serving of the prisoners' dinner rations, which consisted of 6 oz. of meat without bone,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. potatoes with salt and water. The rations in this Gaol are now purchased by contract, and served strictly in accordance with the regulations, and cost about 9c. daily for each prisoner.

At my visit to the Gaol on the 26th September, there were 27 prisoners, viz., 18 men and 7 women,—for the first time at Statutory inspections, I found the Gaol clear of insane persons.

Before the closing up of the work then in progress to the Gaol and yards, a few alterations and repairs were recommended, particularly the reconstruction of the drain from the main building which evidently required attention.

451 prisoners passed through the Gaol for the year ending 30th September, 1871 ; during which period the expenditure of the Prison amounted to \$——, which includes officials' salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$800 ; 1st Turnkey, \$450 ; 2nd Turnkey, \$400 ; Matron, \$200 ; Gaol Surgeon, \$100 per annum.

#### OWEN SOUND GAOL.

##### *County of Grey.*

I visited this Gaol on the 23rd June, on which occasion there were 9 prisoners in confinement, 7 men and 2 women. One of the women has been an inmate of the Gaol for upwards of 15 years, although committed as a person incapable of taking care of herself, she is now perfectly quiet and harmless, and could be much better cared for in a private house ;

the County Council or the Township Council of the place from which she came, were requested to make provision for her in this manner. The same remarks apply to a man committed as a vagrant, whose physical condition unfit him for Gaol residence. Another man was found on the railway track in 1869, with both his feet frozen and was committed as a lunatic; his removal to a Lunatic Asylum was not recommended, as he has all the appearance of being semi-idiotic, and whose mental condition could not be improved by Asylum treatment. It is, however, very desirable that these three inmates of the Gaol should be removed therefrom, as the corridors and cells do not admit of a proper classification of criminal prisoners. Since my last visit four additional committals of persons said to be insane have been made, but as no applications have been received for their transfer to an Asylum, I take it for granted that their insanity is of the same character as the cases above described.

Every department of the building was in a very creditable state of cleanliness and order. The insufficient supply of water furnished for Gaol purposes was brought to the notice of the Council, with a request that steps be at once taken to provide an abundant supply.

In accordance with a recommendation made at my previous visit, the prisoners' rations are now furnished in conformity with the prescribed regulations, and although the new system has only been in operation for a part of the year, it has already had the effect of reducing the cost from 22c. per day to 15c. for each prisoner; a fair trial extending over the full year will doubtless reduce the cost to 10c.

Total commitments for the year 178, which is more than double the number committed the previous year.

Gaol expenditure, \$2,654, which includes officials' salaries, as follow,—Gaoler, \$700; Turnkey, \$500; Matron, \$250; Gaol Surgeon, \$400.

#### PERTH GAOL.

##### *County of Lanark.*

This Gaol was visited on the 19th April, when there were 6 prisoners in confinement, 4 of them old, infirm, pauper vagrants, respectively aged 88, 86, 84 and 74. As some of them are quite helpless and bed-ridden, their care is attended with considerable trouble, which might better be performed by other than prison officials; as it is they are well cared for, and are in possession of as many comforts as can be extended to them under the circumstances.

Every part of the Gaol and yards were exceedingly clean and in perfect order.

The condition of the soft water tank was brought to the notice of the County Council.

62 prisoners were committed during the year ending 30th September, and the cost of the Gaol for the same period was \$1,977 02; of which amount \$1,205 was for salaries. The Gaoler receives \$600; Turnkey \$365; Matron \$160; and the Gaol Surgeon \$80 per annum.

#### PICTON GAOL.

##### *County of Prince Edward.*

I visited this Gaol on the 27th February, and again on the 11th August. At my first inspection, not a single prisoner was found within its walls, and an examination of the Gaol register, revealed the fact, that it had enjoyed the enviable reputation of being unoccupied for nearly a month. At my second visit, I found a boy under 12 years of age in custody, charged with larceny.

The number of commitments to this Gaol for the year ending 30th September, was singularly small, viz., 25. When it is considered that the Gaol is located in a town of 2500 inhabitants, the fact is still more remarkable. In view of this state of things, the Sheriff was directed to dispense with the regular services of a turnkey, but when occasion required, temporary assistance was to be employed.

At both visits, the Gaol and yards were clean, neat and well ordered.

Number of prisoners committed, 25. Cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year ending 30th September,—\$703 01, which includes officials' salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$400; Turnkey, \$191 66; Gaol Surgeon \$30.

## PEMBROKE GAOL.

*County of Renfrew.*

The commitments to this Gaol for the year ending 30th September were over 100 per cent greater than the previous year, as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total number committed for the year ending 30th September, 1870.....	24	1	25
Do for the year ending 30th September, 1871 .....	50	3	53

At my official inspection on the 16th June, 10 prisoners were in confinement, no less than 4 of whom were committed as dangerous lunatics. Whatever may have been their mental condition when they were first placed in custody, it was very clear, at the time of my visit, that at least two of them were quite harmless chronic, who could not be benefitted by Asylum treatment, while another, both from his appearance and manner was semi-idiotic; two of them only require a little kindness and watching to be properly taken care of in a private house, where they could make themselves very useful; the remaining one was recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum.

Only two of the prisoners in custody at my visit were committed for criminal offences; one, an Indian from Lake Nipissing.

The cells and corridors were in an exceedingly clean and orderly state, but the working yard required cleaning up.

Although the attention of the County authorities has been repeatedly called to the violation of the dietary regulations, through which the Gaoler receives 25c. for the daily rations of each prisoner, no heed is paid to the remonstrance. I have now to recommend that the rations of Government prisoners be paid for at the average cost of the service in other Gaols.

Total cost of maintaining the Gaol for the year \$1,980 00, including salaries; Gaoler, \$500; Turnkey, \$260; Matron, \$50; Gaol Surgeon, \$60.

## PETERBOROUGH GAOL,

*County of Peterborough.*

This Gaol was inspected on two occasions during the year,—8th March and 10th October,—when there were respectively 7 prisoners,—6 men and one woman; and 8 prisoners,—5 men and 3 women,—in confinement. At my first visit, I found the woman referred to in my last report, who, in passing through the Province on her way to the United States, had become insane, and was committed to Gaol. Her removal to London Asylum was recommended. One of the men, also sent to Gaol as a lunatic, was also removed to Toronto Asylum. At the second inspection, a female who was very noisy and violent, and has several times been sent to Gaol for insanity, was recommended for removal to Rockwood.

The Gaol, on both occasions, was thoroughly clean, neat and orderly, and the management of its affairs very satisfactory. The County Council at all times gives prompt attention to suggestions, with a view to keeping the building in a proper state of repair.

The practice that, in some instances obtains here, of keeping vagrants in continuous confinement, by placing a new commitment in the hands of the sheriff before the expiration of the current sentence, is certainly not sanctioned by the provisions of the Vagrant Act, however humane the intention of the committing magistrate may be.

100 prisoners passed through the Gaol during the year. The expenditures for Gaol purposes amounted to \$2,293.68, a considerable sum having been expended in repairs, and \$1,020 of the amount was for officials' salaries, say, Gaoler, \$500; Turnkey, \$300; Matron, \$100; Gaol Surgeon, \$120 per annum.

## SIMCOE GAOL,

*County of Norfolk.*

This Gaol was inspected on the 20th June, there being on that day 7 prisoners in custody,—6 men and 1 woman. One man committed for attempt at suicide, by drowning, and

another for setting fire to a house, were evidently insane. An examination was recommended, when certificates of insanity were granted, and their removal to London Asylum shortly after took place. The requirements of the Act in respect to the Statutory certificate, in another case, not having been complied with, his removal was not recommended.

The Gaol and yards were admirably clean and well kept throughout. The stoves formerly in use for heating purposes, have been removed, and hot air introduced, with good results, both in respect to the efficiency of the service, and economy.

An alarm indicator, communicating with each corridor, has been placed in the entrance hall. The County Council deserves the greatest credit for the interest it takes in gaol matters, and the attention paid to the state of the building.

At my previous visit, I found that a contractor was being paid 17 cts. for each prisoner's daily rations, a practice which I strongly recommended to be discontinued. The regulations respecting the dietary were put in force on the 1st June last, and the present cost is now only 10 cts.

The commitments for the year ending 30th September, are about 50 per cent. in excess of the previous year, viz.: 93 against 53.

Gaol expenditures, \$2,119.31, \$1,080 of which amount was for officials' salaries: Gaoler, \$500; Turnkey, \$300; Matron, \$200; Gaol Surgeon, \$80 per annum.

#### SARNIA GAOL,

##### *County of Lambton.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on 4th May, there being on that day only three prisoners in custody, committed, respectively for assault, passing counterfeit money, and for contempt of court. Every department of the Gaol was in excellent order.

The infraction of the dietary regulations, referred to in previous reports, still continues in this Gaol, through which the gaoler receives 20 cts. per day for the rations of each prisoner. As every remonstrance addressed to the County authorities to abandon the practice has failed to effect a change, I would now recommend that the rations of criminal prisoners, maintained by the Province, be paid for at the average cost of the same service in Gaols that comply strictly with the regulations in this respect, viz.: 11 cts. per day for each prisoner.

130 prisoners were committed during the year, 4 of whom were insane persons.

The Gaol expenditure for the year amounted to \$2,155, \$1,216 of which amount was for officials' salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$600; Turnkey, \$400; Matron, \$136; Gaol Surgeon, \$80 per annum.

#### SANDWICH GAOL,

##### *County of Essex.*

The old Sandwich Gaol,—which, in respect to construction and arrangement, was one of the worst in the Province,—has at last been abandoned. The new Gaol, which is erected on the lot immediately adjoining it, was taken possession of by the Gaol officials in December last. At my official visit on the 28th March, an inspection was made of the building and its surroundings. The outside walls are of solid blocks of freestone, of great size, lined inside with brick; the corridors and cell floors are stone flagged; the iron work at all the openings is well made and strong; and the entire building, both in respect to material and workmanship, is of the most solid and substantial character, and is surrounded by a good stone wall of sufficient height. The old Gaol, with which the new building is connected, has been remodelled, and now gives space for a Prison kitchen, store-rooms, and Matron and Turnkey's quarters. Before accepting the Prison, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, I called the attention of the County authorities,—

1st. To the limited space enclosed for the female airing yard.

2nd. The failure of the heating arrangements placed in the building.

3rd. The want of ventilation in the dark punishment cell.

The Council were requested to provide the regulation bedsteads for the cells.

Instructions were also given to prepare and serve the Gaol rations in strict conformity with the regulations, which has not been the case in this Gaol in the past.

There were 13 prisoners in custody at my first visit,—9 males and 4 females. No less than 11 of the number were coloured persons, and 5 were youths under 16 years of age. The classification of the prisoners, owing to the upper corridors not being quite finished, was very bad, and for the same reason the corridors were not as clean and orderly as could be desired. At my inspection on the 4th May, I found 12 prisoners,—7 men and 5 women,—5 of the number being coloured. The Gaol, on this occasion, was far from being in a neat or clean state, and the officials were informed that the rules in this respect must be strictly enforced.

The erection of a higher frame division fence between the male and female yards, was recommended.

An escape took place in December, which was attributable to the unfinished state of the Gaol.

219 prisoners were committed during the year, being 37 more than the previous year.

The expenditure for the year was \$2,521.71, including the salary of the Gaoler, \$450; Turnkey, \$350; Matron, \$182; Gaol Surgeon, \$200 per annum.

#### ST. CATHARINES GAOL,

##### *County of Lincoln.*

This Gaol was inspected on the 10th April, and again on 7th September. On the first occasion, the entire premises were in an excellent state of cleanliness and order, but at the September inspection, some of the cells in the male corridors were not as neat as could be desired, with bread lying about on the windows and seats.

The practice of serving the whole bread rations of the day in the morning, was condemned, and instructions given to serve out only one ration at a time.

There were 15 prisoners in custody on the 11th April,—11 men and 4 women, 3 of whom were committed as lunatics, but as the papers required under the Statute had not been forwarded to the Provincial Secretary in one case, and in another, the subject was found to be an idiot, only one transfer,—that of a female,—was recommended.

Examination was made into an escape that took place from this Gaol, and report thereon made to Government.

Iron plates have been placed on the cell gates, to prevent prisoners from tampering with the locks, which, with proper supervision on the part of the officials, will effectually prevent escapes in the future.

At my second official visit, there were 21 prisoners,—16 men and 5 women,—in Gaol.

One man, committed as a lunatic, had so far recovered, that his discharge, under the provisions of the Statute, was recommended.

Complaints were received from several prisoners, of the dietary. The officials were instructed to carry out the dietary regulations in their entirety; several deviations from the rules were in existence.

A punishment book, in which shall be recorded all punishments given to prisoners, was ordered to be opened.

Total number of prisoners received during the year, 126.

Gaol expenditure, \$2,848.49, \$1,480 of which being officials' salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$600; 1st Turnkey, \$360; 2nd Turnkey, \$240; Matron, \$80; Gaol Surgeon, \$200 per annum.

#### SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL,

##### *District of Algoma.*

Visited this Gaol on the 27th July, there being on that occasion 3 prisoners in custody,—two waiting trial, respectively for rape and larceny, and the other under sentence for an assault. The two first-named, although waiting trial for serious offences, were found outside of the gaol precincts cutting wood. The sheriff was warned of the danger attending this practice, particularly with untried prisoners, and a gate, opening to the working yard, was recommended, to enable that kind of work to be done within the walls.

The corridors and cells were in excellent order, and very neat and clean. The beds were made up on the cement floor; a few regulation bed stretchers were ordered.

The drain constructed a short time ago has not had the effect of completely drying the basement, which it will be difficult to remedy, owing to the damp site upon which the Gaol is erected.

Number of prisoners committed, 12.

The entire cost of the Gaol for the year ending 30th September, was \$1,058.12, of which amount \$400 was paid to the Gaoler; Turnkey, \$109; Gaol Surgeon, \$29.50.

I also visited the Thunder Bay Lock-up at Fort William. The building used for the purpose was built for a stockade by the Red River force, and is surrounded by the usual military picket fence and dry ditch. At the time of my visit, the building was also used for storing ammunition and Government supplies. The structure is built of wood, with ordinary doors and padlocks, and, whether for the safe keeping of prisoners, or security against fire, is quite unsuited for the purpose of a Gaol. Prince Arthur's Landing being the terminus of the inland lake communication with the North-West, and the depot for the transhipment of stores, will naturally form a point for criminals and disorderly characters to congregate from the surrounding country, as well as in transit to the North-West. Under these circumstances, I would most respectfully recommend that a brick one-story structure, with space for twelve cells, and rooms for the keeper, be erected upon the ground of the public buildings.

#### STRATFORD GAOL.

*County of Perth.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 3rd and 30th May, and again on the 24th October. At the two first visits the several departments of the Gaol and the yards were found in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and order; but at the last inspection, owing to repairs then in progress, the lower corridors were in a state of disorder.

There were 13 prisoners in custody on the 30th May,—5 of whom had been committed as insane or otherwise incapable of taking care of themselves. Three of this number have been residents of the Gaol for years and are proper subjects for the Idiot Asylum as soon as it is completed.

One woman was recommended for transfer to London Asylum, and a man, far advanced in general paresis, would also have been removed, but his death took place a few days after my visit to the Gaol. A little girl, 7 years of age, had been committed as a vagrant and "loose person," which I learned *really* meant that she had been abandoned by her parents, in which case the Gaol was not a proper place for her.

At my visit on the 31st May, there were 10 prisoners in Gaol—4 men and 6 women. On that occasion I passed through the Gaol with a Committee appointed by the Council, and pointed out the alterations and repairs absolutely required, which subject is more fully referred to in the general Report on Prisons.

At my inspection on the 24th October, the material and workmanship, connected with the alteration of the Gaol, were examined and found to be staunch, strong and well done. A few suggestions were entered on the minute book for the action of the Building Committee.

A prisoner, who had just received sentence to the Penitentiary and was to have been removed at once, committed suicide by hanging himself on the bars of his cell gate.

83 prisoners were committed during the year, 7 of whom were insane or idiotic.—\$2,000.10 were expended in maintaining the Gaol for the year, \$1,008 of which were for officials' salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$450; Turnkey, \$242; Matron, \$120; Assistant do., \$96; Gaol Surgeon, \$100 per annum.

#### ST. THOMAS GAOL.

*County of Elgin.*

The commitments to this Gaol for the year 1870-71, were nearly 50 per cent in excess of the previous year. The fact that only three of the entire number were re-committed, leads me to believe that the increase is attributable to the presence in the County of a considerable foreign population, engaged in constructing railways.

Inspection was first made of the Gaol on the 4th July, and again on the 18th August. At my first visit there were 7 prisoners in confinement, 6 men and 1 woman; all under sentence, with the exception of one man, awaiting trial for forgery.

The cells in the lower corridors were very close and damp, and the ventilation exceedingly

bad, even the bedding had a musty odour. The floors of the cells and corridors are laid with brick, which in wet weather draws the moisture to such a degree that the lower cells are quite unfit for the incarceration of prisoners.

Examination was made into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner from the Gaol on the 21st April; when it was discovered that the escape was attributable to neglect of duty, and disobedience of instructions, on the part of the Turnkey, in having taken the prisoner beyond the Gaol limits, for which the Turnkey was discharged.

The attention of the Council was again called, in the manner prescribed by the Inspection Act, to the necessity of at once proceeding with the erection of walls to surround the working and airing yards, as well as other alterations and additions to the Gaol. The manner of doing the repairs was discussed and determined at a meeting I had with a special Committee of the Council in 1869, with the understanding that the work was to have been proceeded with immediately, although up to the present time nothing has been done. The County Council has lately asked for another meeting, which will shortly take place.

53 prisoners were committed during the year. Gaol expenditure for the same period, \$1,846.00, including salaries, viz., Gaoler, \$700; Turnkey, \$300; Matron, \$100; Gaol Surgeon, \$100 per annum.

#### TORONTO CITY GAOL.

Official inspection was made of this Prison on the 23rd August, on which day there were 120 prisoners in custody—61 males and 59 females. The number committed for vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was unusually large, and those for criminal offences very limited. One man and 3 women had been committed as lunatics, three of whom were recommended for transfer to Rockwood Asylum, the other, although not a proper subject for Asylum treatment should be removed to the House of Industry. In addition to the four prisoners certified to be insane, three women gave indication of mental derangement,—one of them charged with a criminal offence. An examination of these cases was recommended.

Only two prisoners were in the Hospital, one on the male side and one on the female; but in passing round the corridors with the Gaol Surgeon, I observed that medicine was given to 13 prisoners, while many others consulted with him respecting their ailments. The Gaol Surgeon reports that the general health of the Prison has been good during the year.

One prisoner was under punishment in the dark cell for refusing to work.

14 men and 11 women were at work in the shoe shops, (under contract) manufacturing children's shoes, and it is very desirable that the number should be much increased.

In the female corridors, some of the prisoners were very noisy, while others were allowed to pass from one corridor to another. Instructions were given to confine the prisoners, not engaged at work, to the wards to which they belonged, and to strictly enforce the rules against loud talking.

Contrary to the regulations, the apparel of sentenced female prisoners, who had received prison clothing, was allowed to remain in the cells, which in warm weather does not improve the atmosphere, and obstructs the proper ventilation of the space, already very confined. In my minutes of inspection I directed the clothing to be removed to the store rooms.

The corridors, cells, and beds and bedding on the female side of the Prison, considering the class of prisoners in custody and their filthy habits, were in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and the same may be said of every part of the women's side of the Gaol. On the male side the basement was rather untidy and in want of airing. The Gaol officials were reminded that unless the utmost cleanliness was observed in a basement naturally damp, either from bad drainage, or some other defect, the foul smell would extend to the upper parts of the building. The cells and bedding on the male side were in fair order.

I again inspected this Gaol on the 3rd November, on which occasion there were 153 prisoners in confinement—85 men and 68 women. Many of them charged with, or under sentence for, the most serious offences known to the law. Six of the number were committed as being insane, four of whom were recommended for removal to Toronto or Rockwood Asylums. One lad, under 15 years of age, although certified to be insane, is without doubt, a proper case for confinement in the Idiot Asylum, now in course of construction.

I saw and conversed with every prisoner in the Gaol; several complaints were received and enquired into. From the foul odour that pervaded nearly every part of the building, it was very apparent that the ventilation of the Gaol, and the means of carrying off the sewer-

age, were in the most defective condition. On examination I discovered that the main sewer at the point of exit from the building was untrapped, without any means of preventing its exhalations from permeating the atmosphere of the entire building. To make matters worse, the main sewer, in place of entering the river Don under cover, is left exposed for a considerable distance. If foul smells and bad ventilation are factors to epidemics, the Toronto Gaol is in a most unsafe condition in that respect, unless steps are immediately taken to improve its sanitary condition.

Number of prisoners received during the year, 1787. Total Gaol expenditure \$14,541.97, which includes officials' salaries, as follows,—Gaoler, \$1,600; Gaol Surgeon, \$600; Clerk and Steward, \$1,000; 1st Turnkey, \$700; 2nd Turnkey, \$450; 4 under-Turnkeys, at \$400 each; 1st Matron, \$280; 2nd Matron, \$280; Engineer, \$980; Van-driver, \$400 per annum.

#### WHITBY GAOL,

##### *County of Ontario.*

I visited Whitby Gaol on 8th May, and again on the 11th October. At both inspections the Gaol and its surroundings were in the highest state of cleanliness and order. Some repairs, which were needed, have been made to the buildings. The unsafe state of the working yard gates was brought to the notice of the Council.

At my first visit, there were 4 prisoners in custody,—3 men and 1 woman,—the latter a lunatic, whose transfer to the Asylum was recommended.

There were 9 prisoners in Gaol on the 11th October,—6 men and 3 women,—one of the former committed as insane, and respecting whose case a special report was made to the Honourable the Provincial Secretary. A prisoner was also found in custody, who had escaped from the former Gaoler, while at work in his barn, nearly three years ago, and who had lately been re-captured in the western part of the Province. This prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of \$100, and to remain in custody until paid. The six months have expired, but as he is unable to pay the fine, he may have to remain in Gaol for an indefinite period, unless otherwise discharged.

The practice of paying the gaoler a fixed sum (\$1,000), out of which that official has to provide a Turnkey and Matron, is very objectionable, and cannot be discontinued too soon. Every officer of the Gaol should be engaged by the Sheriff, to whom they should be directly responsible.

145 prisoners were committed during the year, 5 of whom were insane.

Gaol expenditure, \$1,875.74, of which amount the Gaoler receives \$1,000, out of which he pays the Turnkey \$150, and the Matron \$100, and their board. The Gaol Surgeon receives \$150 per annum.

#### WELLAND GAOL,

##### *County of Welland.*

Inspection was made of this Gaol on the 11th April and 7th September. There were, on the first occasion, only 3 prisoners in confinement,—all men. One of them had been committed as a lunatic, but as he appeared to be nearly, if not entirely, restored to a sound mind, (although his insanity was of a recurrent character, and he had formerly been in an Asylum), his discharge under the Statute was recommended.

On the 7th September I found 8 prisoners,—all men. One of the number was insane, and whose removal to London Asylum immediately afterwards took place.

Four insane persons have been removed to Asylums during the year.

At both visits, every department of the Gaol was found in a very clean and tidy state, with as good order as its many structural defects will admit of.

The north wing of the Prison, then in course of re-construction, was thoroughly examined, and some defects and deficiencies pointed out to the architect and contractor, which, I have since been informed, the County Council has given instructions to remedy.

Total number of prisoners committed during the year, 86, which is considerably under the commitments of the previous year.

Gaol expenditure, \$1,855, which includes salary of Gaoler, \$345; Turnkey, \$312; Matron, \$204; and Gaol Surgeon, \$80 per annum.

## WOODSTOCK GAOL,

*County of Oxford.*

Statutory inspection was made of the Woodstock Gaol on the 19th of June and 21st August. At the first visit, the entire premises were in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness; but at the last, owing to alterations in progress to the heating apparatus, considerable disorder prevailed.

At the June inspection, there were 10 prisoners in the Gaol,—8 men and 2 women. One of the former, under sentence for larceny, gave evidence, by his incoherent manner of talking, and other indications, of unsound mind. An examination was recommended, when he was found to be insane, and was immediately removed to London Asylum. A female, who has been in Gaol over two years, was, at the same time, certified to be insane, but her insanity, if not idiocy, appeared to be of such a character that she would derive little, if any, benefit from Asylum treatment. Her removal was not recommended.

Complaint was received from one prisoner respecting the rations; on examination it was found to be without foundation.

There were 7 prisoners in custody at my second visit,—5 males and 2 females. One of the males, a youth under 16 years of age, was under sentence to "solitary confinement for one week." The mode of carrying out the sentence,—viz., by continuous confinement in a badly-ventilated cell, night and day,—was, in my opinion, at variance with the objects of the Statute, as well as the intention of the Judge. Complete and entire separation from other prisoners, although accompanied by access to a day-room and airing-yard, where there are no other prisoners, is as much *solitary confinement* as continuous custody in one cell.

In accordance with a recommendation made at a previous visits, a dark punishment cell has been provided, and a new heating furnace placed in the corridors.

Only 70 prisoners passed through this Gaol for the year ending 30th September against 119 for the previous year.

Gaol expenditure for the same period, \$3,070, of which amount \$1,600 is for salaries, viz.: Gaoler, \$800; Turnkey, \$400; Matron, \$400; Gaol Surgeon, \$200 per annum.

## WALKERTON GAOL,

*County of Bruce.*

The number of commitments to this Gaol for the year ending 30th September, has been singularly small. Inspection was made on the 23rd June, on which day there were six prisoners in confinement,—4 men and 2 women. Only two of this number were charged with, or were under sentence for, criminal offences; the remaining four were in custody as lunatics, two of whom have been in the gaol for over two years, not being proper subjects for Asylum treatment. One insane woman was recommended for transfer, and, a few days after my visit, was removed to London Asylum. A man, who had been committed for an assault, but who, during imprisonment, gave evidence of insanity, had so far recovered, that his removal to an Asylum was not necessary.

With the exception of one corridor, which was used for a workshop, the Gaol and yards were in a fair state of cleanliness and order. As prisoners were not employed in the workshop referred to, the use of the corridor for that purpose was ordered to be discontinued.

The attention of the County Council was directed to the condition of the Gaol floors, the seams of which had opened through shrinkage; also to the necessity of dividing that portion of the yards used by the gaoler's family from that used for Gaol purposes.

Complaint having been made that the services of the Gaol turnkey were used for other than Prison purposes, an examination will be made into the matter at next inspection.

Total number of commitments, 22, of whom 5 were insane. Gaol expenditure (including salary of Gaoler, \$600; Turnkey, \$350; Matron, \$150; Gaol Surgeon, \$80), \$1,563.59.

# PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.

## PENETANGUISHENE.

The number of youths sentenced to the Reformatory, for the year ending 30th September, was 48; which, with the number in custody on the 1st October 1870, say 163, made the total number of inmates for the year, 211; of this number 46 were discharged on expiration of sentence, 2 had the Royal pardon extended to them, 2 were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible, and 6 effected their escape, leaving 155 inmates in the Institution on the 30th September, which as the annexed statement will show, is the lowest number that has been in confinement for the past six years:—

Commitments for the year 1861...	44	Number in confinement at the end of the year 1861.....	94
Commitments for the year 1862...	32	" " 1862.....	99
Commitments for the year 1863...	38	" " 1863.....	97
Commitments for the year 1864...	58	" " 1864.....	134
Commitments for the year 1865...	66	" " 1865.....	154
Commitments for the year 1866...	54	" " 1866.....	161
Commitments for the year 1867...		" " 1867.....	170
Commitments for the year 1868...	59	" " 1868.....	173
Commitments for the year 1869...	47	" " 1869.....	170
Commitments for the year 1870...	41	" " 1870.....	163
Commitments for the year 1871...	48	" " 1871.....	155

From the above figures it might at first sight appear to be a matter of congratulation, that though the increase of population in the Province has been so rapid during the past ten years, the commitments to this Institution remain about the same, and the average number in custody, lower than it has been since 1865. But an examination of the Gaol statistics attached to this Report, as well as those of the past six years, completely destroys the illusion that Juvenile depravity is on the decrease; for while we find that there were 235 lads under 16 years of age committed to the several Common Gaols of the Province in 1861, the same year there were 44 commitments to the Reformatory; whereas in the year now reported on, there were 329 committed to Gaols and only 48 transfers to the Reformatory. While these figures indicate an increase of 40 per cent. in the commitment of boys under 16 years of age to the Common Gaols, they shew that the commitments to the Reformatory have only increased about 1 per cent.; in both years there were, without doubt, prisoners over 16 years of age committed; but for the purposes of comparison, both periods may be assumed to be alike in this respect.

With these figures before me I can come to no other conclusion than that there is a very great diversity of opinion among Judges as to the offence, age of offender, and other circumstances which render it desirable to sentence Juvenile offenders to this Institution, and the increased number of lads found under sentence in the Common Gaols, during the inspections of the past year, confirms this opinion.

The Counties from which the commitments of the present year were received, were as follow:—

Brant.....	1	Leeds & Grenville .....	1
Kent.....	2	Essex.....	1
York, (including City of Toronto) .....	5	Waterloo.....	5
Simcoe.....	2	Carlton .....	1
Northumberland & Durham.....	5	Middlesex.....	3
Frontenac.....	5	Ontario.....	2
Norfolk.....	2	Lincoln.....	1
Lambton.....	4	Wentworth .....	2
Haldimand.....	1	Elgin .....	1
Perth .....	2		
Total.....			46

The following statistical tables will prove interesting, as they shew the entire operations of the Reformatory from its opening in 1859, until the close of the present official year, 30th September:—

Total number of Commitments to the Reformatory since its establishment up to the 30th September, 1871 ..... 598

Disposed of as follows:—

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	383
Removed to Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigible .....	19
Royal pardon granted to.....	27
Escaped from Reformatory.....	9
Died.....	5
	443

Remaining in the Reformatory on the 30th September..... 155

The Nativities of the entire Commitments were:—

Province of Ontario.....	402
Province of Quebec.....	30
United States.....	61
England.....	57
Ireland .....	23
Scotland .....	12
Nova Scotia .....	3
Newfoundland.....	2
Germany.....	7
Malta.....	1
	598

The Nativities and Religion of the 48 commitments of the present year are returned to me as follow:—

*Nativity.*

Province of Ontario.....	34
Province of Quebec.....	1
United States.....	5
England.....	5
Ireland .....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2
	48

*Religion.*

Church of England.....	16
Roman Catholics.....	19
Presbyterians .....	3
Methodists .....	8
Baptists.....	48

The following statement shows the crimes for which the commitments were made:—

Larceny.....	39	Horse stealing.....	1
Felony.....	2	Robbery.....	1
Burglary.....	4	Stealing from person.....	1
Arson .....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Housebreaking.....	4	Malicious injury.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretences...	1		
Stealing a watch .....	1		
Vagrancy.....	1		
			48

The Religion of the entire commitments was:—

Church of England .....	225
Roman Catholics.....	203
Presbyterians.....	53
Methodists.....	90
Baptists .....	20
Lutheran .....	6
Jewish .....	1
	598

The Crimes for which the entire commitments were made, from the establishment of the Reformatory up to 30th September, 1871, were as follow:—

Larceny .....	405	Stealing in warehouse .....	4
Felony.....	37	Stealing money .....	5
Burglary .....	21	Embezzlement .....	2
Highway robbery .....	3	Sheep-stealing .....	2
Arson .....	7	Obstructing railway track.....	1
House-breaking .....	14	Stealing from person .....	3
Vagrancy .....	8	Assault .....	2
Horse-stealing.....	12	Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Forgery .....	4	Attempt at arson.....	1
Robbery .....	5	Misdemeanor .....	1
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	2	Wounding a horse .....	1
Receiving stolen money .....	1	Breaking into store .....	2
Keeping found money.....	1	Obtaining money by false pretence .....	2
Assault with intent to rob .....	3	Breaking into warehouse with intent to steal .....	1
Breaking windows .....	1	Stealing watch .....	1
Summary Conviction Act .....	42	Malicious injury .....	1
Lunacy .....	1		
			598

Statutory inspection was first made of this institution in March, on which occasion my visit extended over three days, and again in October, when I spent five days in making a thorough inspection of the buildings and property, and a general examination into the management of the affairs of the Institution.

Very little progress had been made with the new Buildings. Although the new dormitory was roofed in last winter, the construction of the interior cell work was not proceeded with until October, owing to the want of brick, and other building material. The boiler and engine are only now being placed in the engine-house, and the machinery and steam heating for the workshop are not yet in working order. The vexatious delay that has taken place in the completion of the Reformatory buildings, which, without doubt, is partly attributable to a desire to perform as much work as possible with the labour of the inmates, and a great deal to the unfortunate location of the Reformatory, has had a serious effect upon the discipline of the Institution, and the everyday working of its affairs.

Although at first sight it may appear to be economical to carry on the construction of buildings, in an institution of this character, with the labour of the inmates, I am convinced that the history of this establishment, not only furnishes proof to the contrary, but that the best interests of the Reformatory have been sacrificed in not having a *complete* establishment to occupy from the first. Had this been the case, the Warden could have placed the inmates at trades and proper industrial pursuits as soon as they entered the Reformatory, and a well defined system of administration and discipline could have been introduced into every department; but before this can be done, and the proper work of the Reformatory entered upon and continued without interruption, the construction of buildings must be closed up and completed.

#### *Carpenter Shop.*

The unfinished state of the new workshop has seriously lessened the revenue of the carpenter department, and prevented the contemplated increase of the number of boys in that trade. The average number employed was 8, who, with the master carpenter, have been engaged nearly the whole year in preparing material for the new buildings, in making general repairs to the Reformatory buildings, and to the houses of the officers and employees, and in the erection of a new blacksmith's shop, as well as in manufacturing articles of furniture for the Institution, for which works, little or no cash revenue was received.

#### *Blacksmith's Shop.*

The number of lads engaged in this shop generally averages 4. Besides doing the general repairs and jobbing for the Reformatory, which amounts in the year to a considerable sum, the master blacksmith (with the assistance of a journeyman) and the boys, have manufactured 120 cell gates, which this year were sold to the Central Prison. Iron has been forwarded to the institution for the manufacture of the remainder of the cell gates, and other iron work required for the Central Prison. The new blacksmith's shop, the construction of which was nearly all performed by Reformatory labour, is 52 feet long by 21 feet wide, and contains three forges.

#### *Cooper's Shop.*

Operations in this shop were closed for a considerable portion of the year, on account of the master cooper having left the service of the institution, and the delay that occurred in engaging a proper man to take his place. The services of a very competent cooper were secured in July, when work again commenced, but as the stock of buckets, etc., had become much reduced, a great deal of work had to be done for the Reformatory. The shop is now engaged in the manufacture of pork and fish barrels, for which there is a ready sale. Wash-tubs, water buckets and pails are also being made, and will be offered for sale in the village of Penetanguishene. Six boys are now engaged in the shop.

#### *Shoe Shop.*

This shop employs nine boys. With the exception of sales to the officers and employees, the time of the master shoemaker and his boys was taken up during the past year in making and mending for the Institution.

#### *Tailor Shop.*

The average number of boys engaged in this shop for the past year was 16. At both visits to the Institution, the stock of manufactured goods was found to be very low, and not sufficient for the requirements of the establishment. The Warden was instructed to send in requisitions for cloth, to enable the summer and winter suits to be made up in good time. Complaints were received from several boys, that confinement to the tailor shop, and the position of the body during work, were injuring their health. The surgeon was requested to examine and report upon the complaints. Certainly the appearance of the boys, in a few instances, confirmed their statements.

#### *Farm and Garden.*

In these departments there are generally about 12 boys constantly employed, although on some occasions the number is considerably over that. It is, however, very desirable, both for

the future welfare of many of the inmates, as well as with a view to reducing the expenditures, under the headings of "Victualling" and "Farm" accounts, which this year amounted to \$6,313.70, that the number should be largely increased. Besides doing the ordinary farm and garden work, all the wood is cut by the boys, under the supervision of the farmer, as well as a large amount of teaming and other labour connected with the construction of the new buildings. The domestic departments engage about twenty hands, under the general direction of the steward, although there is not constant employment for that number. As soon as the shops are in proper working order, some of the number will be distributed among the trades.

#### *Other Employments.*

In addition to the services before detailed, there are about eighty lads, ranging from ten to thirteen years of age, for whom, in the present state of the Institution, it is very difficult to find employment. Cutting wood, removing stones from the land, and general light work, have kept many of them employed in the past; but it is now of the utmost importance that a trade, or branch of industry, should be established, that will not only provide constant, but remunerative employment for this large number of boys.

#### *Chapels and Schools.*

I attended divine service in the Protestant chapel on two occasions during the year. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hallan. About 90 boys were in attendance. They were all well behaved, and very generally joined in the responses. The introduction of vocal and instrumental music, into the services, has produced a very marked improvement in the conduct of the boys, and has rendered them more attentive during divine service. All the classes, both in the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools were pretty thoroughly examined in the several common branches. In both schools a few excellent scholars were found; and, while a large number were in a very fair state of proficiency, there were, however, some pupils in a lamentable state of ignorance, although, in some instances, they had been two and three years in the Reformatory. Some of the younger lads were also in a backward state. The chaplains, in these cases, were instructed to make a special effort on behalf of this class, and, if necessary, an extra hour's schooling every day was recommended for those requiring it.

#### *Mental Defectives.*

There are several lads now in confinement whose mental condition should have exempted them from sentence to this Institution. Their custody is not only attended with a great deal of trouble, but is exceedingly detrimental to the discipline of the Reformatory. The bad habits and practices of one of this number, who was also subject to fits, was so much calculated to have a baneful effect upon the youths associated with him in the same dormitory, that I recommended his discharge from the Institution, which His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to order. I learn that he has since been committed to Gaol "as a dangerous person, incapable of taking care of himself."

#### *Diet.*

The rations are of the best quality, and the scale of diet most liberal.

Breakfast consists of  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of meat, 1 lb. of bread, and pea coffee, sweetened with molasses.

Dinner— $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. meat,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. bread, soup, with vegetables and potatoes.

Supper—Porridge or mush, or sometimes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of bread, with milk.

On Sundays, the dinner consists only of cooked rice and bread.

The above dietary list is generally adhered to, although a change occasionally takes place.

#### *Escapes.*

At my last official visit to the Institution, I made an examination, as Commissioner, into the circumstances connected with the escape of a number of the inmates from the Reformatory. My report thereon, together with the evidence taken upon oath, was transmitted to

the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

From the evidence of the Warden, it would appear that no less than 21 prisoners escaped from the Reformatory between the 1st April and the 1st September of the present year, as follow :—

On the 1st April, 3 boys escaped by climbing over the yard fence. They were recaptured three hours afterwards at a short distance from the Reformatory.

On the 8th of May, one lad escaped from the grounds, and was re-captured next day.

On the 1st June, two boys, on coming out of school, scaled the board fence, and effected their escape. Up to the present time they have not been re-captured.

On the 6th June, at noon, 5 prisoners belonging to the kitchen and dining room gang broke open the dark punishment cell, and released their ringleader, who was under punishment, and another prisoner in the cell dormitory, when they all (7 prisoners) made their escape over the fence. 5 of the number were re-captured next day, but 2 are yet at large.

On the 18th June, during the night, 2 boys, confined in the associated dormitory, unscrewed the iron fastenings of a window, and made their escape over the fence.

On the 25th August, 2 of the inmates, along with 4 others, were taken to Quarry Island, about six miles from the Reformatory, on Georgian Bay, to quarry stone for the new buildings. When they were preparing to go into camp at night, the two boys referred to, took possession of the small boat, and made good their escape to the main shore. They have not been re-captured.

On the 1st September 4 young lads burrowed under the fence at noon while at play and were recaptured in a few hours, at a short distance from the Reformatory.

It will thus be seen that of the 21 escapes, six were successful, and have not yet been recaptured. Nine were retaken in a few hours after the escapes became known, at a short distance from the Institution, and 6 were captured within 24 hours, some of them at a considerable distance from the Reformatory.

From the evidence taken it is very clear that all the escapes, with the exception of the two from Quarry Island on the 25th August, and the two at midnight on the 18th June from the Associated Dormitory, can be traced to neglect in placing a proper guard in the yards during day time. The yard is surrounded by a board fence fifteen feet high, which can be scaled or burrowed under, unless a constant watch is placed over the prisoners; this defect in the supervision was supposed to have been remedied after the escape of the 7 prisoners on the 6th June, by the appointment of two day guards, whose duty it was to patrol the yard from the time the boys left their cells in the morning until locked up at night, with the exception of one hour at noon, when the boys were in charge of the Deputy Warden and Steward. During that hour 4 small boys burrowed under the fence, on the 1st September and escaped, but were afterwards recaptured.

Previous to the appointment of the day watch, alternate night and day guards were on duty, and when the escape of 7 boys took place on the 6th June, a guard was in the yard at the time, but notwithstanding the noise that must have been made in breaking open the punishment cell with an axe, he failed to detect the plot, and otherwise proved himself unfit to perform the duties of a guard.

The boys in the Associated Dormitory are always placed under a guard at night, whose duty it is to remain in the Dormitory and watch over them. On the night of the 18th June, it was proven that the guard fell asleep while on duty, when two lads removed the bars and made their escape. The discharge of this keeper was recommended.

With respect to the escape of the two young men from Quarry Island, it has been the practice to allow prisoners, selected with care, to quarry stone on the Island for building purposes. On the occasion referred to, the guard in charge seems to have taken every precaution to prevent escapes. The confinement of the inmates to the Reformatory buildings and yards, and the abandonment of the practice of taking them beyond the Reformatory precincts for the purposes of procuring building material, cutting wood for fuel, and general farming operations, would be attended with a very great increase in the cost of maintaining the Institution, and the fact that this is the first escape that has taken place from the quarry and farm gang, proves that the selection of boys for this duty has been made with great discretion; under these circumstances, I am not prepared to recommend that the practice be given up.

I have also to state, that on my appointment as Inspector, I formed the opinion that the

Reformatory should be looked upon more in the light of an industrial school than a penal establishment, and have given effect to this belief, by directing that all badges and distinguishing marks of criminals should be done away with as much as possible. Among the worst of these distinctions was the habit of clothing the boys as Penitentiary convicts, by having each half of the coat and trowser legs of different colours. The only reason for keeping up this practice was to prevent escapes, and when they occurred, to assist in their speedy capture by enabling the population surrounding the Reformatory to distinguish runaways from ordinary lads.

As the Warden is of opinion that this has assisted some of the lads in making good their escape, it may again become necessary to adopt a distinguishing dress for the inmates.

In closing my remarks on this subject, I would most respectfully bring under the notice of the Government, the practice that prevails in many of the Courts in the Province of sending a class of young men, in many instances over 21 years of age, to the Reformatory, whose appearance and previous history must render it very apparent that they are entirely beyond Reformatory influences, and who are, to all intents and purposes, incorrigible criminals, whose bad influence and example, when sent to an Institution of this character cannot be overstated, and where there are neither the means nor the structural requirements necessary to keep them in safe custody.

#### STATE OF THE BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, FURNITURE, &c.

A thorough examination was made at both visits, of the buildings and property of the Institution.

The dormitories were inspected both during the day, when they were vacated, and at night when the boys had retired to bed, and were always found in a very creditable state of cleanliness and order, the ventilation of the large separate cell dormitory was generally good, although in some of the cells in which boys had been confined during the day for punishment, and in others where the inmates did not pay sufficient attention to personal cleanliness, the air was not as pure as it should be. Instructions were given to have the bedding aired for two hours and then placed on the bed frames in the cells in a uniform manner at a given hour every day, the beds not to be made up until night, except in cases of sickness.

The flooring in many of the cells has commenced to decay, partly owing to the want of sufficient fall to carry off the water when scrubbing is going on, and also to the practice of allowing the inmates to wash in the cells, which can only be remedied by providing a large washing and bath room. The cell floors will be renewed with a proper pitch to the gates.

The dormitory for the younger boys was in good order, although the associating of 40 lads in one room, without any division, is very objectionable in an Institution of this kind; as soon as the new wing dormitory is ready, this difficulty will be overcome. The bedding in both dormitories was sufficient and of good quality and very neat and clean.

The kitchen, dining rooms, store rooms, as well as the other domestic departments of the main building were generally well kept; the store rooms are too small, which necessitates the storing of certain supplies in the corridors, until increased space can be provided.

That portion of the farm property cleared of boulders, appeared to be in a very fair state of cultivation, and notwithstanding the season had been unusually dry, a fair crop of farm and garden produce has been raised, although only a fraction of what could be obtained from good land.

The barns, stables, and other outhouses attached to them were in excellent order, and well kept.

The farm stock consists of 5 horses, 12 cows, 2 working oxen, 69 sheep and lambs, 34 pigs, &c.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The behaviour and conduct of some of the inmates during the past year has been far from satisfactory, and although generally confined to a class of incorrigibles from 18 to 22 years of age, who should never have been committed to the Reformatory, still the insubordination and plotting of this class have had a bad effect upon the younger boys. Two lads were removed to the Kingston Penitentiary as incorrigibles, and the two who escaped on the 6th June deserved the same fate, hard though it be.

The establishment of the Central Prison will overcome many of the defects this Institution now labours under, in the class of prisoners committed to it, by enabling them to be sent to an intermediate establishment, better suited for them, both in respect to discipline and the means of safe custody.

I saw and conversed with every inmate of the Reformatory at my last inspection. No complaints were received from them, except the close confinement to the cells on Sunday. To remedy this the Warden was requested to allow a certain number of the inmates to spend a portion of Sunday in the large Hall under the charge of a guard.

#### EXPENDITURES.

The accounts of the Institution were audited up to the 31st July, the entries in the several books were compared with the accounts and vouchers and the whole found correct.

The following returns shew the value of the work performed in the several shops for which no cash revenue was received, which, added to the amount transmitted to the Honorable the Treasurer for sales of articles, gives the following result:—

Cash revenue from shops.....	\$2,180 43
Other works as per statement annexed.....	3,166 13
	<hr/>
	\$5,346 56

Value of labour performed in the carpenter shop from 1st October, 1870, to 30th September, 1871, inclusive:—

New dormitory roofing, sashes, door frames and joisting.....	\$488 00
New gate house.....	30 00
New water closet.....	20 00
New blacksmith shop.....	60 00
New milk house.....	8 00
Old dormitory, 200 stools, 100 bed boards.....	100 00
do. 1 lounge.....	3 00
Finishing cooper's shop.....	40 00
Boiler house.....	14 00
Covering ridge roof of new building with sheet iron.....	30 00
Dining hall, 86 stools .....	34 00
Fitting and fixing iron grating, main building, brick wing .....	16 00
Sundries and general jobbing work.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$943 00

#### *Blacksmith's Shop.*

Making horse shoes, 171 a 25c.....	\$ 42 75
do Roof irons. .....	10 00
do Window grating for cellar.....	2 00
do 56 bolts, new building.....	5 00
do 8 cramps, do .....	1 50
do Grating for windows, new building .....	2 50
do 14 bolts do do .....	4 00
do 23 Picks.....	23 00
do 8 crowbars.....	8 00
do 1 sample cell gate.....	2 00
do Ironing new buggy .....	20 00
Horse shoeing, and sundry repairs to waggons, sleighs, ploughs, &c.	298 61
	<hr/>
	\$419 36

*Tailor's Shop.*

Coats made for discharges, 50, at 1.50 .....	\$ 75 00
Pants do do 48 " 40.....	19 20
Vests do do 47 " 40.....	18 80
Winter coats made, 159 " 1.25.....	198 75
do turned 29 " 1.20.....	34 80
Summer coats made 159 " 1.00.....	159 00
do pants made, 176 " .40.....	70 40
Winter pants made, 191 " .40.....	76 40
Towels made, 90 " .05.....	4 50
Pillow slips made, 144 " .10 .....	14 40
Sheets do 98 " .10.....	9 80
Bed ticks do 24 " .12½.....	3 00
Prison caps do 151 " .20.....	30 20
Sundry repairs.....	31 85
	<hr/>
	\$746 10

*Shoe Shop.*

Women's and children's boots made, 10 pairs at .50.....	5 00
Cobourg boots made, 441 " " .75.....	\$330 75
Wellington do do 57 " " 1.25.....	71 25
Shoes do do 5 " " .75.....	3 75
Sundry repairs.....	234 80
	<hr/>
	\$645 55

*Cooper's Shop.*

140 Night buckets at 35c.....	\$ 49 00
140 Piggins " 20c.....	28 00
141 Small wash tubs " 20c.....	28 20
94 Water buckets " 25c.....	23 50
22 Wash tubs, large " 60c .....	13 20
12 Milk tubs " 40c.....	4 80
20 Pork barrels " 50c.....	10 00
12 Fish half barrels " 20c.....	2 40
1 Half barrel, " 50c.....	0 50
2 Sets measures, "2-00 .....	4 00
Sundry repairs to buckets. &c.....	8 00
	<hr/>
	\$171 60

Value of boys' labour at Brick-making, from 1st October, 1870, to 30th September, 1871, inclusive :—

	Bricks.
Burning and making 1st kiln.....	100,356
do. 2nd kiln.....	59,967

160,323 at 1.50 \$240 52

The following statement shews the value of produce received from the farm and garden, but when the expenditures for that service are placed to the Debit of the account, the amount realized is very insignificant:—

Timothy hay 22 tons at \$10.00.....	\$220 00
Marsh do 4 " " 5.00.....	20 00
Barley, 25 bushels " .50.....	12 50
Potatoes, 292 " " .40.....	116 80

Forward..... \$369 30

	<i>Forward.....</i>	\$369 30
Wool, 234 lbs. at .30.....	70 20	
Pork and lard 2113 lbs ..06.....	126 78	
Beef, &c., 3368 lbs. ..07.....	235 76	
Milk, 1513 gallons, ..12.....	181 56	
Butter, 232 lbs. ..16.....	37 12	
Garden produce.....	349 53	
		<hr/>
		\$1,370 25

*Wood Cutting.*

Fire wood cut, 314 cords, at 50c.....	\$157 00
Hemlock for brick and lime burning, 140 cords at 50c.....	70 00
Hauling across the bay and to new P. building 409 cords, at 50c....	204 50
	<hr/>
	\$431 50

The estimate for expenditure for 1872 is herewith transmitted:—

A detailed statement of expenditure for the year ending 30th September, is also attached, shewing that the sum of \$23,889.82 was expended; this amount however, includes \$1,384.40 chargeable to capital account for new buildings, which would leave the expenditure of the year for maintenance, \$22,506.42. When the cash revenue is deducted from this amount, the net cost to the Province of maintaining the Institution for the year ending 30th September, is shewn to be \$20,225.99. As the average number of inmates in confinement for the same period was 160, the annual cost per head was therefore \$127.03.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In my last report, I referred to the great necessity that exists in this Institution for establishing some trade or branch of industry that will give employment to the lads committed between 9 and 15 years of age, now numbering about 80. With the exception of "odd jobs," there is really nothing for boys of this age to do; and when it is considered, that school instruction occupies less than three hours a day, this great and increasing evil will be apparent to all. Committing boys to this Reformatory, and, while there, even giving them a fair education, falls far short of the object aimed at in the establishment and maintenance of an institution of this character; and, if habits of industry and a knowledge of some trade, which are the best safeguards against relapsing into crime, are not imparted to them during their residence in it, the chief aim of the establishment is unaccomplished, and it at once degenerates into an ordinary prison.

It cannot be denied that the unfortunate location of the Reformatory at Penetanguishene increases the difficulty of selecting, with any degree of certainty, a branch of industry which will be successful and remunerative in its operations; while, on the other hand, if the Institution was located in a commercial centre, many branches of manufactures could be undertaken and carried on with great benefit to the inmates and the Institution.

In view of this, as well as the excessive cost incurred in the transfer of prisoners to the Institution, and their removal from it, it becomes a question, even at this late day, and after an expenditure of over \$100,000 for buildings, whether it would not be sound policy to abandon a location, combining almost every conceivable drawback to the successful working of the Institution, without, as far as I have yet been able to discover, a single corresponding advantage.

As a question of public economy, I have little doubt, with the financial results of similar institutions, properly situated, before me, that the expenditure on capital account for new buildings would be repaid within ten years.

The Province of Ontario in account with the Provincial Reformatory, from 1st October, 1870, to 30th September, 1871.

DR.

CR.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To amount revenue deposited to credit of Treasurer, Province of Ontario.....	2,180 43	2,180 43	By balance.....	.....	400 46
" Salary account.....	9,558 10	9,558 10	" Warrant.....	.....	23,586 97
Victalling account.....	5,592 78	5,592 78	Cash receipts, Revenue.....	1,575 05	
Clothing, \$2,773.36; bedding account, \$148.20.....	2,921 56	2,921 56	Blacksmith's Shop.....	130 39	
Farm, \$633.35; stable account, \$67.57.....	720 92	720 92	Farm.....	136 00	
Freight account.....	312 62	312 62	Shoe Shop.....	17 88	
Furniture, \$305.65; tool account, \$227.70.....	533 35	533 35	Carpenter Shop.....	24 77	
Soap and cleaning, \$233.18; light account, \$176.13.....	409 31	409 31	Tailor Shop.....	100 24	
Chapel and School account.....	250 78	250 78	Victalling account.....	145 63	
Repairs ordinary account.....	887 96	887 96	Cooperage.....	12 58	
Maintenance of Buildings account.....	235 14	235 14	Lights account.....	23 05	
New Construction account.....	1,149 26	1,149 26	Labour account.....	65	
Postage, \$32.26; stationery, \$63.01; incidentals, \$246.47.....	441 74	441 74	New Prison Buildings account.....	6 29	
Convicts' Travelling Allowance account.....	364 00	364 00	Clothing account.....	60	
Officers' Travelling Expenses account.....	108 25	108 25	Bedding account.....	75	
Hospital account.....	90 85	90 85	Fuel account.....	5 80	
Rent account.....	72 00	72 00	Soap account.....	85	
Carpenter Shop.....	12 15	12 15	Tool account.....	2,180 43	
Blacksmith Shop.....	92 89	92 89			
Cooperage.....	129 66	129 66			
Garden.....	6 50	23,889 82			
		97 61			
Balance.....			26,167 86		

## PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Salaries: Warden .....	\$1,600 00
2 Chaplains, at \$800 .....	1,600 00
Deputy Warden, Clerk and Storekeeper.....	850 00
Surgeon .....	400 00
Steward .....	400 00
5 Keepers, who combine duties of trade instructors, at \$400	2,000 00
3 ordinary Keepers, at \$360 .....	1,080 00
Farmer .....	400 00
Stable Keeper.....	260 00
1 Day Guard .....	260 00
2 Night Guards, at \$2.60 .....	520 00
Gardener.....	260 00
Gatekeeper .....	260 00
Temporary assistance.....	70 00
	9,960 00
Rations.....	5,000 00
Clothing, \$2,800, and Bedding, \$500.....	3,300 00
Farm, Farm Stock, and Stables .....	600 00
Hospital .....	150 00
Chapels and School House .....	200 00
Soap, Cleaning and Light .....	250 00
Furniture, Tools, and Shop Fixtures .....	750 00
Repairs, ordinary.....	500 00
Convicts' Travelling Allowance, 508.....	400 00
Officers' Travelling Expenses .....	200 00
Postage, Stationery, and Incidentals .....	400 00
	11,750 00
	\$21,710 00

## ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The number of insane persons confined in the several asylums in the Province, and the respective asylum residence of the same on the 30th September, 1871, were as follow :—

	Men.	Women.	Total number in Asylums on 30th Sept., 1871.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	288	309	597
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	207	250	457
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	161	151	312
	656	710	1366

In addition to the number above stated I have knowledge of 61 insane persons, imbeciles and idiots, as being in confinement in the County Gaols on the same date, which makes a total of 1,427 persons of unsound mind in the Province on the 30th September, of whom I have official cognizance. A comparison of these figures, with the returns of last year, gives the following result :—

	Men.	Women.	Total number in Asylums on 30th Sept., 1870.
Toronto Asylum.....	227	302	529
Malden do. } now .....	121	123	244
Orillia do. } abandoned .....	46	74	120
Kingston do. .....	192	115	307
	586	614	1200

There were also 56 insane persons, imbeciles and idiots, in the gaols on the same day, making a total of 1,256 against 1,427 now reported.

The following summary shews the number, and distribution of all insane persons under Asylum residence on the 31st December, 1861, ten years prior to the period now reported upon :—

	Men.	Women.	Total number in Asylums on 31st Dec., 1861.
Toronto Asylum and University Branch.....	180	237	417
Malden do. .....	112	90	202
Orillia do. .....	20	24	44
Kingston do. .....	42	21	63
	354	372	726

The figures given in these tables show an increase of 166 insane persons in the several Asylums of the Province over the preceding year, and 640, or no less than 88.20 per cent. over the number in confinement, on the 31st December, 1861.

As the belief, which would seem to be confirmed by the foregoing statements, obtains to a very great extent, that insanity is not only alarmingly on the increase in this Province, but very much in excess of the ratio of increase of population, and is also more prevalent in this than in other countries, it is proper that the subject should be here examined, and that *facts and figures*, in so important a matter, should take the place of vague *conjectures*. In this relation it is a matter of regret that we have not yet received a reliable census of the number of insane persons maintained in private houses, upon which, together with those in asylum residence, a strictly accurate basis of comparison may be formed.

But, as the provision made by the Province of Ontario, within the past two years for the accommodation of insane persons has been of the most liberal character, in which respect she now stands in the very foremost rank among civilized nations, it may be taken for granted that there are now as few *urgent* cases of insanity that have not been placed under Asylum treatment as in any country in the world.

The census returns in respect to population have just come to hand, placing the population of the Province at 1,620,842, which number would give 1 insane person under Asylum accommodation for every 1185 of the population; if however we assume that there are in addition to those in Asylums, a sufficient number in private families to make the total number of insane in the Province 2,000, even then the relative proportion of the insane to the population would only be 1 in every 810.

A comparison of these figures with the returns of the number of insane persons in Scotland, given by the Board of Commissioners of Lunacy for 1861, is largely in favour of Ontario, thus:—

The number of insane that year in Scotland in public and private asylums, poor-houses, including 1549 in private dwellings under the supervision of the Commissioners, was 6304 in a population of 3,062,294, or 1 insane person to every 485 of the population.

In 1861, England had a population of 20,119,314, in which year there [were 39,647 insane persons in the public and private asylums and workhouses, including also 6,238 in private houses, or 1 insane person to every 507 of the population; in 1869 the number had increased to 53,177, or 1 to every 411 of the population. On the 1st October, 1870, the number of insane in the State of Massachusetts was reported to be 1 to every 480 of the population.

The latest returns that I have knowledge of, give one to every 800 in Holland, 1 in 795 to France, and 1 in 819 to Belgium.

It will thus be seen, that in proportion to the population, the insane in this Province are relatively less, with one exception, than in any of the countries named. But if we examine the subject in relation to the ratio of increase of insanity to that of population, we find that in 1861 when the population of the Province was 1,396,091 that there were only 726 insane persons in the several Asylums, or 1 in every 1903 of the population, whereas it is now shewn that, in 1871, with a population of 1,620,842, the number of insane in Asylum residence is equal to one in every 1185. This, however, is easily accounted for when we reflect that till within the past two years, the Asylum accommodation of the Province was entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, and in consequence, a large number of insane persons had to remain in private houses, or in County Gaols until deaths and discharges made room for them in the Asylums, and then, alas! only too often to swell the list of incurable chronic, from want of prompt Asylum treatment.

Insanity, therefore, in my opinion, is not increasing in a greater ratio than the ordinary advance of population warrants, and the humane and liberal policy of the Government and Legislature, in the provision of Asylum accommodation, will have a tendency to restrict any abnormal increase, and possibly to reduce the relative ratio of the past ten years.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF INSANE.

With a view to the proper distribution of insane persons in the three Asylums of the Province, I addressed the following communication to the Provincial Secretary on the 17th December last, embodying certain suggestions and recommendations thereupon.

" The undersigned has the honour to bring under the consideration of His Excellency's Government the desirability of apportioning certain Counties in the Province to each of the Asylums for the insane, situate at Toronto, London and Kingston, with a view to obtaining an equal distribution of the beds in these three Institutions. To accomplish this, he would recommend the following apportionment, based upon population and proximity of the localities named to the respective Asylums, as well as to the capacity of the several Institutions to receive insane persons, viz. :—

LONDON ASYLM.—WESTERN DIVISION.

Name of County.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of Counties in 1861.
Essex.....	112 miles.	25,211
Elgin.....	16 "	32,050
Kent.....	65 "	31,183
Lambton.....	61 "	24,916
Middlesex.....	0 "	48,736
Norfolk.....	75 "	28,590
Oxford.....	28 "	46,226
Brant.....	55 "	30,338
Huron.....	68 "	51,954
Perth.....	29 "	38,083
Bruce.....	125 "	27,499
Haldimand.....	97 "	23,708
London City.....	0 "	11,555
Waterloo.....	55 "	38,750
		458,799

TORONTO ASYLM.—CENTRE DIVISION.

Name of County.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of County in 1861.
Hastings.....	112 miles	44,970
Northumberland and Durham.....	70 "	79,767
Ontario.....	26 "	41,604
Peterboro'.....	90 "	24,651
Victoria.....	106 "	23,039
York.....	0 "	59,674
City of Toronto.....	0 "	44,821
Simcoe.....	63 "	44,720
Peel.....	25 "	27,240
Halton.....	40 "	22,794
Grey.....	150 "	37,750
Wentworth.....	40 "	31,832
Hamilton City.....	39 "	19,096
Algoma.....	"	4,916
Welland.....	100 "	24,988
Lincoln.....	60 "	27,625
Wellington.....	48 "	49,200
		608,627

## ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.—EASTERN DIVISION.

Name of County.	Distance of County Town from Asylum.	Population of County in 1861.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	105 miles	58,093
Prescott and Russell.....	137 "	22,323
Leeds and Grenville.....	47 "	59,941
Renfrew.....	172 "	20,325
Lanark.....	87 "	31,639
Carlton.....	104 "	29,620
Frontenac.....	0 "	27,347
Lennox and Addington.....	26 "	28,002
Ottawa City.....	104 "	14,669
Kingston.....	0 "	13,743
Prince Edward.....	40 "	20,369
Nipissing.....		2,094
		328,665

He would also recommend that applications for the admission (under the ordinary process) of insane persons residing in the Counties and Cities named and classified in the above schedules, be made to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum situate in the District, and that all Lunatics committed to Gaol under the provisions of Statutes of C. 24 Vic. Cap. 13 or C. S. C. c. p. 109 be warranted to the Asylum in which District the Common Gaol is located. He would further recommend that applicants for the admission of paying patients, have the choice of Institutions, and that admission be awarded to such patients in the Asylum selected, provided there are vacancies. With respect to cases of insanity of an urgent character seeking admission, either by ordinary application to the Medical Superintendent or under warrant, in the event of the beds being all awarded in the Asylum set apart for their reception, and there are vacant beds in other Asylums, he would recommend under these circumstances, that such insane persons be awarded admission to the Asylum having vacancies. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The recommendations contained in the above Report, were adopted by Order in Council on 23rd December, 1870, and the several Medical Superintendents were advised of the same. But as the arrangement entered into between the Dominion Government and the Province for the occupation of Rockwood Asylum had reference only to the removal of insane persons found in the Common Gaols, and through the Lieutenant Governor's Warrant, and not for the reception of the insane, under the ordinary process, the Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum was instructed to continue to award admission from the Kingston division, until the policy of the Government in respect to Rockwood Asylum was matured.

## ADMISSIONS.

The following table shews the entire operations of the three Asylums in respect to admissions for the year ending 30th September:—

	No. in Asylum on the 30th Sep., 1870.			New admissions during the year (not including transfers).			Total number of Patients under treatment during the year ending Sep. 30, 1871.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	227	302	529	115	59	174	342	361	703
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	...	...	...	58	77	135	224	274	498
Transfers from Malden and Orillia Asylums which were closed on the 18th Nov., 1870..	166	197	364	15	19	44	194	153	356
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston .....	178	134	312	188	155	353	760	788	1557
	571	633	1205						

In explanation of the foregoing table, in respect to the discrepancy in the figures connected with Rockwood Asylum, it must be stated that 5 inmates of that institution, in the returns of last year were at that time supposed to be chargeable to the Dominion Government, but it has since been discovered that they have to be maintained by the Province; this, with an error in placing males for females, which did not affect the totals, with the exception of the 5 patients above referred to, accounts for the difference in the returns. The above table shews that 1557 patients were under treatment in the several asylums during the year, viz., 1205 remaining in the Asylums at the end of last year, and 353 new admissions.

The admissions in the past year are in excess of any corresponding period in the Asylum history of the Province, but as Dr. Workman truthfully remarks, "the fact is merely indicative of increased accommodation for patients rather than of positive increase of insanity."

The preponderance of females over males, in Asylum residence, has extended over several years, and still exists, owing to the fact that greater accommodation had been furnished for women in the Branch Asylums at Orillia and in the University Park, Toronto, but now that the same number of beds are provided for both men and women in the three Asylums, the sexes are fast equalizing, as indicated in the admission of 188 men against 165 women for the past year.

It may here be stated that there are three methods of awarding admission to Asylums for the insane:

1st. By the ordinary process under the provisions of Statutes of Ontario, 34 Vic., Cap. 18, Sections 5, 6 and 7,—on the certificate of three medical practitioners, signed and verified by the Mayor or Reeve of the municipality in which the lunatic resides.

2nd. Commitment to Gaol by a Magistrate, on the information of a complainant that the person is dangerous to be at large and likely to injure others or himself, or who is charged with any offence, or is in Gaol on any other than a civil process. After committal an enquiry is held by two Magistrates, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and two Medical Practitioners, who shall examine the prisoner, and if he is found to be insane and certified to that effect, copy of warrant of commitment, and answers to a form of queries replied to by the Gaol Surgeon are transmitted by the Sheriff to the Provincial Secretary's Department, where the sufficiency and formality of the papers are ascertained prior to the recommendation of the Attorney-General for the issue of His Excellency's warrant of transfer to an Asylum. All such cases, before being finally disposed of pass through my office for any comments suggested by personal knowledge of the case, gained in my visits of inspection, both in respect to the fitness of the person for Asylum residence and whether possessed of such property or means as will maintain him or contribute towards his support in the Asylum, and for report as to which of the three Asylums admission shall be allotted.

A third Class of admissions is in the case of prisoners tried for an indictable offence, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, when upon the receipt at the Provincial Secretary's Department of a certificate of the finding of the jury, His Excellency's warrant issues for the removal of the prisoner from Gaol to an Asylum.

The following summary shows, respectively, the number of insane persons awarded admission to Asylums under the ordinary process, and those committed under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the distributions of the same in the several Asylums:—

	No. of Patients admitted under the ordinary process.			No. committed under the warrant of the Lieut.-Governor.			Total No. of admissions for the year ending 30th Sep.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	84	55	139	31	4	35	115	59	174
Asylum for the Insane, London .....	33	45	78	25	32	57	58	77	135
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston .....	...	...	...	15	29	44	15	29	44
	117	100	217	71	65	136	188	165	353

These figures shew that of the entire admissions for the year, 217 were awarded under the ordinary process, and 136 by the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

There are defects which, I think, should be remedied both under the ordinary process of admission, and the warrant system. In the former, the statute requires, in relation to the method of granting certificates, "that such certificate shall state that the inspecting medical practitioners, *at the same time, and in presence of each other*, examined the patient, and, after due enquiries into all necessary facts relating to his case, found him to be insane."

Although the illegal commitment or detention of a sane person in any of the Asylums of the Province is unknown to me, still there is great necessity for not only guarding against such an occurrence, but also of obtaining from each of the medical examiners a distinct and separate statement of the reasons why he considers the person insane, giving the symptoms, delusions, or the insane act that has come under his own observation, uninfluenced by mutual conversation, or the reception of statements each examiner has not discovered for himself.

Under the present method, the person for whom a certificate is required is generally under the special care of one of the medical examiners, and the others are called in to sign the papers. I am of opinion, that the liberty of the subject would be better guarded, and much valuable information obtained, to guide the medical superintendent in the treatment of the case, if the law was amended, requiring each medical examiner to make a separate examination of the patient, and transmit to the medical superintendent a report of the same, giving the reasons why he subscribed to the certificate of insanity.

There also appears to be great necessity for the revision and consolidation of the several statutes, sanctioning the committal of persons to Gaol, either as being dangerous to be at large, indigent lunatics, or in the case of persons committed for a minor offence, when during custody insanity shews itself. There are not only conflicting provisions in the various Acts, but defects which seriously interfere with, and obstruct the process of removal, as well as deficiencies which prevent the obtaining of information in respect to the prisoner, that it is desirable to have, before he is deprived of his liberty, and branded with insanity for life. I am of opinion, that the practice of holding an enquiry for the purpose of granting certificates of insanity in the case of persons committed to Gaol by justices of the peace, and the granting of such certificates without having the relations or friends of the lunatic present and placed upon oath to give evidence upon all the circumstances connected with the case, is open to very serious objection; for, although in most instances, the general appearance and manner of the person are indicative of an unsound mind, still there are cases when it is necessary to make a full investigation into the previous history of the person and the causes which may have led to his insanity, as well as to obtain information in respect to the property and means of the lunatic, if he is possessed of any. In all cases, the evidence elicited would be of the greatest assistance to the medical superintendent of the Asylum to which it is proposed to send the person. At present, no means exist of procuring the attendance, or defraying the expenses, of such witnesses. I would recommend that provision be made to enable this course to be adopted.

#### DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

The following table shews the number of deaths and discharges that have taken place during the year:—

	Total number of patients under treatment during the year.			Deaths.			DISCHARGES.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto .....	342	361	703	16	12	28	38	40	78
Asylum for the Insane, London... .....	224	274	498	6	9	15	11	15	26
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston .....	193	163	356	14	5	19	18	7	25
	759	798	1557	36	26	62	67	62	129

It would thus appear that the average rate of mortality in all the Asylums for the year was 3.96 per cent.; and a further analysis of the table, in respect to sex, shews that the male mortality was 4.73, while the female was only 3.26. A comparison of these figures with the Asylum mortality of other countries, is largely in favour of this Province. Thus, the average mortality in Scotch Asylums for the years 1862-66 was 8.24; English, for the same years, 10.39; while in French Asylums, for the years 1854-1866, the average was as high as 14.03.

The ages of those who died in Asylums during the past year were as follow:—

One 16, one 17, one 19, one 25, two 26, one 28, three 30, one 32, one 34, one 35, two 37, one 40, two 41, three 42, one 43, four 45, one 46, one 47, seven 48, one 50, one 51, one 54, one 56, seven 57, one 58, one 59, one 61, three 65, one 68, and four 70. Total number of deaths, 62: one had been an Asylum resident for over 22 years, another 17 years, one nearly 16 years, and seven from 10 to 15 years, while thirteen ranged from 5 to 10 years, and eight from one year to 5 years, leaving 31 who were residents for periods under one year.

The discharges from the three Asylums are classified and shown in the following summary:—

	Discharged recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Total Discharges.
Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.....	63	13	2	78
Asylum for the Insane, London.....	23	2	1	26
Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.....	22	1	1	24*
	108	16	4	128

As pointed out in my last Report, the statistics of discharges from Asylums are comparatively valueless as an indication of the general results of Asylum treatment, or the benefits derived from it, unless the entire history and operations of the Institutions are taken into account. When we consider that over 800 of the present inmates of our Asylums are hopeless incurables, whose mental condition is beyond all hope of improvement, I think it will generally be admitted that the operations of the year have been very satisfactory, and will compare favourably with other institutions which have the same method of admission.

The number of applications received by the medical superintendents of the Asylums at Toronto and London, for the admission of insane persons, were as follows:—

Toronto Asylum .....	202
London do .....	160
	362

Of which there were awarded admission at

Toronto Asylum .....	174
London do .....	135
Rejected .....	53
	362

The information contained in the following tables will prove interesting, being a summary of the entire operations of all the Asylums in the Province, since the establishment of the Provincial Asylum, on the 21st of January, 1841, up to the 30th September, 1871, a period of 30 years.

Total number of Patients admitted to all Asylums since their establishment:—

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, including University Branch....	3830
Malden Asylum.....	484
Less transfers from Toronto Asylum .....	199
	285

\* In addition to this number one eloped.

Orillia Asylum.....	199
Less transfer from Toronto Asylum .....	155
	—
44	
London Asylum.....	498
Less transfers from Malden and Orillia .....	363
	—
135	
Rockwood Asylum.....	474
	—
	474
Total number of admissions.....	4768

## Disposals of the above:

Died.....	1068
Discharged .....	2275
Eloped .....	59
	—
	3402

In residence on 30th September, 1871.....	1366
---	------

The Nationalities and civil state of the total admissions were as follows:

*Nativity.*

England .....	731
Ireland .....	1729
Scotland .....	703
Canada .....	1186
United States .....	171
Other Countries and Unknown.....	233
	—
	4753

The Civil state of the entire admissions was as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	1,029	1,389	2,418
Single .....	1,364	821	2,185
Unknown .....	.....	.....	150
	—	—	—
			4,753

The following Summary shews the Counties or County Gaols from which all the present inmates of Asylums were received:—

Algoma.....	1	Brought forward.....	407	Brought forward .....	857
Brant .....	25	Leeds and Grenville.....	29	Simcoe.....	36
Bruce .....	15	Lennox and Addington.....	16	Stormont, Dundas and Glen-	
Carlton and City of Ottawa.....	52	Lincoln .....	28	garry.....	49
Elgin .....	29	Middlesex and City of Lon-		Victoria.....	16
Essex .....	21	don .....	89	Waterloo .....	23
Frontenac and City of King- ston .....	51	Norfolk .....	26	Welland .....	18
Grey.....	24	Northumberland and Durham	66	Wellington .....	41
Haldimand.....	22	Ontario .....	47	Wentworth and City of Hamil-	
Halton .....	26	Oxford .....	30	ton.....	66
Hastings.....	27	Peel .....	26	York and City of Toronto.....	198
Huron .....	37	Perth .....	38	United States.....	3
Kent .....	25	Peterboro' .....	25	Quebec .....	4
Lambton.....	27	Prescott and Russell.....	11	Kingston Reformatory .....	10
Lanark .....	25	Prince Edward .....	9	Penitanguishene Reformatory	1
		Renfrew.....	10	Unknown and transfers.....	44
Carried forward .....	407	Carried forward .....	857	Total.....	1366

## PROPERTY OF INSANE PERSONS AND PAYING PATIENTS.

The total amount received for the maintenance of paying patients for the year reported upon, was \$14,045.30, as follows:

Asylum for the Insane, Toronto .....	\$12,688 58
"    "    "    London .....	887 30
"    "    "    Kingston .....	469 42
<hr/>	
	\$14,045 30

Of the 1,366 patients in residence on the 30th September,—

92 were on the paying patient list at the Toronto Asylum.

18	"	"	"	London	"
8	"	"	"	Kingston	"
<hr/>					118

These figures would indicate that no less than 1,248, or over 90 per cent. of the entire number in Asylums, were non-paying patients. This per-cent-age, however, does not equally apply to all the Institutions, for we find that the Toronto Asylum, with a population of 597 on 30th September, had 95 patients on the paying list, or a little over 16 per cent., while London had only 4 per cent., and Kingston only 2.50 per cent.

The rates paid for the maintenance of these 118 patients are as follows:—

13 patients at \$1 00 per week.	
4	" 1 50 "
49	" 2 00 "
2	" 2 25 "
3	" 2 50 "
3	" 2 75 "
16	" 3 00 "
24	" 4 00 "
4	" 5 00 "

---

 118 patients. 

---

 \$2 55 average rate per week.

The management of this branch of the financial affairs of the Toronto Asylum is in a most satisfactory state, and the receipts from paying patients have steadily increased from \$6,534.94, in 1868, with an Asylum population of 518, to \$12,688.58, in 1871, with a population of 597, which shews that while the increase in patients has only been about 15 per cent., the revenue from this source has nearly doubled.

The revenue received from paying patients in the London Asylum has increased a little over the Malden and Orillia returns, although the amount received is still very small, and much lower than it should be; while in Rockwood Asylum the collection of revenue has been almost entirely neglected, chiefly owing to the anomalous position of affairs in that Institution, with the entire management under the control of the Dominion Government, and the award of admissions vested in the Ontario Government. This division of authority in the administration, together with the absence of proper power on the part of the Bursar, largely contributes to the unsatisfactory state of the revenue account.

The mode of admitting such patients to Asylum residence, as are possessed of sufficient property or means to pay for their support while under treatment, being in a very unsatisfactory state, and the method of collecting the charges in certain cases being equally unsatisfactory, I framed the following By-law with a view to remedying the matter, which received the assent of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd March.

" WHEREAS it is expedient to make better regulations to provide for the punctual payment or collection of the charges for maintenance of such Patients as are awarded admission to any Asylum for the Insane, as paying Patients;

The Inspector of Asylums, etc., for the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868, with the assent of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1st. That, before a paying Patient is awarded admission to any Public Asylum for the Insane in the Province, a bond shall in every case be taken to secure the proper payment of such rate as shall be determined upon for his or her maintenance, in which one or more responsible persons shall become liable for such payments.

2nd. That such charges for maintenance shall become due and payable quarterly, in advance, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, of each and every year during the residence of the Patient in such Asylum.

3rd. That when a Patient is received into the Asylum after the expiration of half the current quarter, the broken period, together with the whole of the next ensuing quarterly payment, shall be paid in advance.

4th. That if a paying Patient is discharged from the Asylum, or dies therein, before the expiration of the quarter paid in advance, the amount paid for maintenance for the unexpired portion of the quarter shall be refunded to the party having paid the same.

5th. In fixing the rate of maintenance, due regard shall be had to the means and ability of the applicant to pay for the maintenance of the Patient for whom admission is sought, and such rate of payment shall be agreed and determined upon by the Medical Superintendent and Bursar conjointly, subject to the approval of the Inspector; and shall not include any charge for clothing, which must be furnished by the friends of the Patient.

6th. When application is made to the Medical Superintendent for the admission of a patient who has a father, mother, guardian, committee, or other person legally liable to support such Patient, and able to pay for his or her maintenance, or having relatives, friends, or other persons interested in such Patient, who are able and willing, or morally bound to pay for the maintenance of the Patient, such Medical Superintendent, before awarding admission to the Patient, shall confer with the Bursar, giving him all the information he may have received relative to the means and ability of such applicant to pay for the maintenance of the Patient, on behalf of whom admission is sought; and having settled the annual or quarterly sum to be paid for the maintenance of such Patient, the Bursar shall at once prepare a bond, such as is hereinbefore provided for; and until the same has been duly executed, the Patient shall not be admitted to the Asylum.

7th. In the event of a Patient having been awarded admission to any Asylum as a free Patient, and it is afterwards discovered that the insane person has a father, mother, guardian, committee, or other person legally or morally liable to pay for his or her maintenance, the Bursar shall at once render an account to the person liable for the maintenance and clothing of the Lunatic, from the date of his or her admission to such Asylum; and such person or persons shall, at the same time, be notified by the Bursar that they must provide a bond for the due payment of such rate as shall be determined upon, for the future maintenance of the insane person.

8th. When it is discovered that the father, mother, guardian, committee, relations or friends of an insane person who had been awarded admission to any Asylum as a free Patient, are able to pay for the maintenance of such Patient, and having been duly notified by the Bursar under the provisions of Section seven of this By-law, if such person or persons refuse to furnish the required bond, or become responsible for the payment of maintenance of such Patient, or, if the sureties for the payment of the maintenance of a paying Patient are in default for over one quarter the Bursar shall report such cases to the Inspector; and if, on consultation with the Medical Superintendent, it is found that the insanity of the Patient is of such a character as to admit of his or her being sent home without danger to himself or herself, or to the public, steps may be taken to carry out this purpose.

9th. The Bursars of the several Asylums for the Insane shall, on the 15th day of each month preceding the commencement of each quarter, render an account to each obligor or to such person as he or she may direct, of the amount falling due for the maintenance of the paying Patient, for which he may be liable at the beginning of the next ensuing quarter.

10th. If the maintenance of any paying Patients remains in arrear up to the end of the quarter, the Bursar shall notify all the sureties to the bond; and if the amount continues unpaid at the expiration of the second quarter, steps shall be taken for the collection thereof by process of law.

11th. Two wards in the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, having been set apart, and

suitably furnished for the reception of certain classes of Patients, admission to such wards shall be subject to the following regulations:—

- a. For board, medical attendance, and general maintenance (with the exception of suitable clothing which must be furnished by the friends of the Patients) of all Patients from the Province of Ontario, the sum of four dollars per week shall be charged; and for Patients from the other Provinces of the Dominion, five dollars per week, payable quarterly in advance, as provided for in Sections two and three.
- b. In all cases the Medical Superintendent shall decide whether the form of insanity, or the habits of the Patient, fit him or her for constant residence in such wards, and he shall exercise a due discretion in this respect.

12th. When the maintenance of a Patient from the Province of Ontario, being a resident of a superior ward in the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, is one quarter in arrears, and remains unpaid, the Patient may, in the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, be removed into one of the ordinary wards of the Institution; the sureties advised of the same, and steps taken to recover the amount in arrears. And in the cases of Patients from the other Provinces of the Dominion, when one quarter's maintenance shall be in arrears and remains unpaid, the Patient may be removed into one of the ordinary wards; the sureties notified, and steps taken for the collection of the same by process of law, and if the sureties continue in default, at the commencement of the next ensuing quarter, the Patient may be returned to the sureties, or to the place from which he or she came.

13th. Pending the settlement of such claims while the Patient is a resident of an ordinary ward of the Asylum, the charge for maintenance will be at the rate of two dollars seventy-five cents per week, both for Patients from the Province of Ontario and the other Provinces of the Dominion; and this shall be inserted as a condition in the bond, and the amount collected, together with the cost of returning the Patient, in the manner provided for in the bond.

14th. On the death or insolvency of any surety required under the provisions of this By-law, a new bond may be required.

15th. Nothing in this By-law contained shall in any wise be construed to relieve any person or persons, or property legally liable for the maintenance of any Patient from such liability; nor shall the execution of any bond hereinbefore provided for have any such effect, or in anywise interfere to prevent any other remedies for the recovery of moneys owing for such maintenance.

16th. The term "Free Patient," or the admission of any person as a free patient, shall not be construed to mean that such patient or any other person or persons, or property, shall be freed or discharged from any liability to pay for maintenance, under the provisions of 34 Vic., cap. 18, or otherwise, but shall only be construed to mean such a patient as is admitted to an Asylum without the execution of the bond hereinbefore provided for.

#### ASYLUM EXPENDITURES.

For the purpose of promptly placing before the Legislature the Annual Report upon the operations and management of Public Institutions, the official year of this office begins on the 1st October and ends on the 30th September, while the financial year of the Province, and necessarily of all public establishments, ends on the 31st December. So long as this anomaly exists, accurate fiscal information of each official year's expenditures cannot be given, although accounts prepared in this manner, extending over a series of years, are quite reliable for the purposes of comparison.

A temporary difficulty also exists this official year in presenting accounts for comparison, by the abandonment of Malden and Orillia Asylums before the expiration of the financial year, through which a portion of the respective appropriations for carrying on these Institutions lapsed. Expenditures were also incurred in closing these Branch Asylums and in the removal of patients to London, which are not a proper charge upon ordinary maintenance. The statement of expenditures at the Toronto and London Asylums is appended to the separate reports upon each Institution, which will show, in respect to the Toronto Asylum, that while the estimates for 1871 were based upon 620 patients, being the average number in residence, for which an appropriation of \$80,510 was granted or \$129.85 per patient, that the average for the year was only 578, and the expenditure \$72,289.06, indicating an annual cost of \$125.09 for each patient. The London Asylum accounts for the last three

months of 1870 comprise payment of accounts for a portion of the period at Malden Asylum and the charges incurred in the closing up of that Institution, as well as in the removal of the patients to London, and other expenditures for preparing the new Asylum for the reception of patients, a large portion of which should form no part of ordinary maintenance. The same may be said of the expenditures at Orillia for the same period, which include payment of salaries and wages up to the 31st December, although the Asylum was closed on the 18th November.

The total expenditures for the last three months of the year, at these three institutions, were as follows:—

Malden and London Asylums .....	\$13,347 32
Orillia Asylum.....	3,638 05
	<hr/> \$16,985 37

On the 31st December, \$4,642.32 of the Malden, and \$1,609.05 of the Orillia appropriations lapsed, and \$2,256.23 was paid into the treasury for the sale of Asylum supplies and condemned furniture not removed to London. At the London Asylum, the expenditure for nine months (from 1st of January to 30th September,) was \$41,975.69, with an average number in residence of 436.

In giving these figures, in respect to the London Asylum, it must, however, be borne in mind that all the clothing for the year has been purchased out of the nine months' expenditure, as well as a sufficient stock of certain kinds of stores to last the whole year; besides the purchase of cattle to consume the surplus crop, and other charges, which, in future, will form no part of ordinary maintenance, but which this year will amount to upwards of \$5,000.

Notwithstanding this, the appropriation of \$56,000 will meet the expenditures of the year ending 31st December; and when the accounts paid for other than ordinary maintenance are deducted from the total expenditures, it will be found that the cost per patient will not have exceeded the estimate.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

This Association held its 25th Annual Session in Toronto, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of June, on which occasion upwards of forty Medical Superintendents were present, representing nearly every Asylum in the United States, and the several Provinces of the Dominion, among them, several of the most eminent men connected with the Speciality on the Continent.

No better time could have been selected for the meeting of this body in the Province, than, when the enlightened liberality of the Legislature had within the three preceding years, at an expenditure of upwards of six hundred thousand dollars, founded a new Asylum for the Insane in the West, capable of giving accommodation to 550 patients, and had fully completed, by extensive additions to the buildings and property, the original design of the old established Institution at Toronto, besides adding three new public institutions to our charities for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the idiotic, thus shewing to our guests, on the occasion referred to, and the world at large, that with the rapid strides that have been made in material wealth and prosperity, this Province has not neglected to provide for the unfortunate and afflicted people committed to her care.

A great many papers connected with the subject of insanity, and the treatment and care of the insane, were read and discussed, all of which were calculated to advance psychological science in all its bearings, and to improve the sanitary and structural condition of Asylums and the administration of their affairs in every department.

Of all the subjects discussed, perhaps none will be more fruitful of general good and practical benefit to the insane, than the affirmed opposition and discountenance shewn to the expensive and extravagant structures for the insane which has too much characterized the past, and the unanimous adoption of the principle lately adopted and acted upon in this Province, in the construction of the London Asylum, that Asylums for the insane should be of a plain but substantial character, and while characterized by good taste and furnished with every essential to the health, comfort, and successful treatment of the insane, should avoid all extravagant embellishment and every unnecessary expenditure.

The Association, having visited the Toronto Asylum and other public institutions in

"Toronto, adjourned to hold a session at London, where an inspection was made of the institution in that city; and before separating, the following resolutions, respecting the asylums of the Province, and their condition and management, were passed, which are alike satisfactory to the gentlemen specially named and the public at large.

"That our eminent and respected colleague, Dr. Joseph Workman, has won the honourable position he holds in our speciality by a wise, comprehensive appreciation of the multiform duties of his arduous office and by a courageous energy which has continued unappalled in the face of no slight obstacles we now readily understand after personal inspection of the great institution over which he so worthily presides; we recognize in its vast dimensions, the spaciousness and comfort of its apartments, in the tasteful adornment of its grounds and the systematic provision of out-door occupation and amusements of its patients the serious nature of the problem committed to him, and the masterly skill with which he has solved it.

"That we rejoice in the opportunity afforded us for a thorough inspection of the new Asylum at London, lately opened for occupation under the rare judgment and good taste of our skilled and genial associate, Dr. Henry Landor, with its attractive exterior, its spacious wards, well arranged, amply lighted, comfortably furnished, admirably ornamented, lacking no essential of a complete and attractive home, with not a dollar expended for mere display. It presents a hospital in the true sense of the term creditable alike to the head and heart of its able and experienced Superintendent, and to the liberality of the Government and people who have authorized its construction, as year after year it shall silently perform its great work of Christian charity, the citizens of this Province will find more and more cause to be satisfied with the expenditures so liberally, yet nicely, made, and with the clear head and kind heart to which they have entrusted its management. Fortunate are the people of Ontario that they can point to two such noble hospitals as those at Toronto and London, and to two such able, intelligent and devoted Superintendents as Drs. Workman and Landor.

"We shall return to our respective homes with a more abiding interest and an increased zeal in our chosen calling, for having visited our brethren across the border.

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## SEPARATE REPORTS

UPON THE

## State and Condition of Asylums,

AND THEIR

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPT., 1871.

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## ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.

I have again a most favourable report to make of the condition and management of this large Institution. Official Inspection was first made of it in May, on which occasion my visit extended from the 25th to the 29th, and again in September, which occupied three days. Besides these Statutory Inspections, frequent visits have been paid to it during the year for the transaction of business, and on every occasion the entire establishment was found to be admirably clean and well ordered throughout, with good discipline prevailing among the officers, attendants and servants of the Institution, displayed in the regularity and promptness in which the every day duties of the establishment are performed.

The number of insane in the Asylum on the 29th May was 581,—273 men and 308 women, with one man, whose name still appeared on the Register, on leave of absence.

With the exception of 11 vacant beds in the superior ward, all the beds on the female side of the house were allotted, and except two which had been awarded to patients expected that day, were all occupied.

On the men's side there were vacancies for 50 patients, including 13 separate rooms in the superior ward.

I saw every inmate of the Asylum, and personally examined and conversed with many of them, the patients, even in the Refractory wards where their care is attended with considerable difficulty, were all comfortably clothed, and in some corridors they were very tidy and neat in their personal appearance, and quiet and composed in their behaviour.

There was a good deal of crowding in two of the men's day-rooms, with a general disposition shown to huddle together in these rooms, in place of occupying the spacious corridors, in consequence of which, the air was a good deal vitiated. If the same practice did not exist in mid-summer, it would be suggestive of too cold an atmosphere in the corridors. It will be necessary, in order to overcome this defect, that the two corridors referred to should be made more attractive by placing a few comfortable forms and seats, at intervals along the walls.

On the male side, there were only three persons in bed, and on the female, twelve, although some of them had only retired to rest, and were without bodily ailment.

There were only a few cases of restraint in the Asylum, all of the mildest form, and actually necessary for the well-being of the patient, or the safety of the other inmates. One man, who was very violent during excitement, was locked in a single room, with the leather muffs on; two more had on the muffs, but were not secluded, one of them for striking an-

other patient; another, who had very destructive propensities, had on the canvas dress, securing the arms; and on the female side, three women had on the hand-muffs.

The dietary was served on a very liberal scale. The tables in every ward, at dinner-time, were furnished with an abundant supply of good, wholesome food, consisting of boiled beef, hash, soup, and potatoes, with other vegetables. Once a week fish is served.

Complaint was made by the Superintendent that the quality of beef was not up to the requirements of the contract. The Bursar was instructed to notify the contractor, that unless he delivered a good quality of beef, from animals of proper weight, it would be refused, and purchased at his expense.

During this inspection, I found a considerable number of men engaged in out-door employments of various kinds. 23 were employed, under the supervision of the Steward, in draining, ditching, and in preparing the land for spring crops. On the land lately purchased from the Ordnance Department, the process of converting a barren common into a fruitful and productive farm, was progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The acquirement of this land has enabled the Superintendent to increase his working staff considerably, which, without doubt, will have a most beneficial effect upon the patients, and, at the same time, will add very materially to the products received from the farm and garden.

During the spring, a considerable wood surface throughout the Asylum had been repainted, doors grained, and the front fence bronzed, chiefly by the labour of the inmates, and at a very trifling expense. The flooring in one of the corridors was sadly worn, and was recommended to be relaid.

At my inspection in September, the population of the Asylum had increased to 600,—290 men and 310 women, and a few days previous to my visit, it had reached 605. The appearance of the patients, both in respect to cleanliness of person, dress, and general aspect, was very satisfactory.

With the exception of the residents of No. 7 Refractory Ward, the remainder of the patients were very free from excitement, and generally quiet and contented. No patients, either on the male or female side of the house, were secluded, although 4 had on the muffs, while the canvas dress was confined to three.

One male patient, who had a fracture of the leg, received before admission to the Asylum had been awarded, was under restraint in bed, owing to his desire to pull off the bandages.

The bedding, throughout the Asylum, was very clean and well kept, although some of the straw beds, on the male side were very hard from over-stuffing. The extra winter blankets had not then been served out, but the cold nights would soon render it necessary. To guard against injury from falls, a good many epileptic patients had their beds made up on the floor, which does not conduce to the comfort of the patient, or the preservation of the bedding. Some low standing beds, with high sideboards, were recommended to be manufactured, which will overcome the difficulty.

The furniture and furnishings of the Asylum were in good order, and well taken care of. Some corridors, which have rather a bare appearance, require a few additional articles of furniture, which would add to the comfort of the patient and the appearance of the halls.

On this occasion, the health and sanitary condition of the Asylum were very satisfactory. Very few patients were in bed; in most cases aged and feeble persons who had retired to rest. Four deaths had recently taken place, but they were patients of a few days' residence, and of whom it may be said that they were brought into the Asylum to die. Cases of this description have added considerably to the death list during the year, although, with all, the rate of mortality has been unusually small, averaging only four per cent. of the number under treatment. The atmosphere, during the day, in the several dormitories, was very pure, although, in the crowded day-rooms, on the male side, it was rather close. The water closets, both in the main building and wings, were unusually free from bad odour, with all the water appliances in good order, and an abundant supply of water at all points.

The only accident of a serious nature that occurred during the year in the Institution, was in the case of a male patient who occupied one of the single dormitories in the upper story of the male wing, who, on the night of 30th April, succeeded, with his night-bucket, in breaking the iron upper sash, and before assistance could be got, he dropped to the ground from the fourth story, fortunately on soft ground, although his left thigh was fractured, besides a few scratches he received in his descent. An examination of the broken window revealed a very serious defect, for an Asylum, in the construction of the iron window frame,

and to which the accident was attributable. The iron uprights were only doweled into the upper and lower frames about an eighth of an inch, which were still further weakened and rendered unable to resist force from the inside by the V into which the uprights were dowelled, opening to the outside. This defect in most of the windows has been remedied by reversing the window sash.

The general operations of the Asylum for the year were as follow:—

Number of Patients remaining in Asylum on 30 September, 1870.....	529
Admissions during the year.....	174
	—

703

Disposed of as follows:

Discharged— recovered .....	62
Discharged— improved .....	13
Discharged—unimproved .....	2
Died.....	28
Eloped .....	1
	—
	106
	—

Remaining in the Asylum 30th September, 1870 ..... 597

Of the 174 admissions, 116 were by medical certificate under the ordinary process, and 58 were committed under the warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The accounts of the Asylum were audited up to the 1st July. All the entries in the various books were compared with the accounts and vouchers in the hands of the Bursar, and the whole found correct, with the books well and neatly kept.

The statement of expenditure for the year ending 30th September is very satisfactory, and exhibits the lowest rate of maintenance per patient in the history of the Institution, which has been accomplished without the slightest reduction in the dietaries of the Asylum, and in fact greater variety has been introduced into some wards than in former years.

From the accounts herewith appended, it will be seen that the total expenditure for the year was \$72,289.06. As the average number of patients for the year was 578, it is thus shewn that the annual cost of maintaining each patient in respect to food, clothing, and all Asylum expenditure, including salaries and wages, was \$125.09.

The revenue derived from paying patients and articles sold has also much increased, and was for the year as follows:—

Receipts from Paying Patients .....	\$12,688 58
Articles sold.....	1,232 50
Cash discounts .....	93 69
	—
	\$14,014 77

When this amount is deducted from the actual expenditure of the Institution, it is shown that the cost to the Province of maintaining the Asylum for the year ending 30th September, 1871, was only \$58,284.29.

From four to five thousand dollars of the appropriation for maintenance for 1871 will remain unexpended at the end of the year.

The list of paying patients in arrears was minutely examined, and the circumstances of the patient, or his relations or friends, enquired into. Instructions in reference to each case were recorded in the minute book for the guidance and action of the Bursar.

The case of a patient, possessed of considerable property in the United States was brought under the notice of Government. Custodians of his property had been appointed by the United States courts, and application made by such custodians for the lunatic, but as he had previously been brought before the Court of Chancery for examination, the Court has not yet authorized his transfer, and payment for maintenance is therefore withheld.

Reduction in the rate of maintenance was in some instances made, when it was shown that the parties were unable to keep up the payments, and in some cases, patients, whose friends or relatives had met with reverses and were unable to support the lunatic, were struck off the *paying* and placed on the *free* list.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1872 herewith attached, is placed at \$81.545. Under the heading of "Salaries and Wages" a small increase is asked for attendants. Notwithstanding that the rate of living in every branch of housekeeping has vastly increased, no increase of wages has been given to attendants for years, although in private houses wages have advanced from 25 to 50 per cent.

Considering the laborious and trying nature of the services which Asylum attendants have to perform, and that many of the men are married, with large families to support, no one will deny that they are entitled to the small increase asked for. A number of them have been in the service of the Asylum for years, and being thoroughly conversant with their duties, perform them with satisfaction to the Medical Superintendent.

It will be necessary next year to build a farm-house, barns, and other out-houses, upon the land purchased from the Dominion Government.

The removal of the inflammable wood and coal sheds in the quadrangle has now become a necessity, to enable these works to be done,—I submit for the consideration of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works the annexed memorandum upon which to base an estimate.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,  
London.

This Institution was taken possession of and occupied on the 18th November, 1870. The transfer of the patients from the Orillia Asylum, comprising 46 men and 73 women, was safely accomplished on that day by steamer to Belle Ewart, Northern Railway to Toronto, and Grand Trunk Railway to London. On the 23rd November, the Malden patients, consisting of 120 men and 123 women, arrived per steam transport to Windsor, and thence by Great Western Railway to London. The total number of patients transferred from Malden and Orillia to the London Asylum was therefore 363, viz.: 166 men and 197 women.

Although the work under the several contracts was very well advanced towards completion before the arrival of the patients, still, owing to the unfinished condition of the building and the want of steam heat in some portions of it, together with the presence of workmen in various parts of the Asylum, the care of the patients under all these adverse circumstances was attended, for the first two months of the occupation, with an unusual amount of trouble to the attendants and very considerable anxiety to the Medical Superintendent. It must also be borne in mind that, on first occupying a new Institution, no matter how complete the design of the plans may have been, actual occupation and use, reveal defects and deficiencies that have to be remedied by degrees. In this respect the London Asylum has had a few difficulties to contend against, generally of a trifling character, but which nevertheless has seriously interfered with the general management of the institution, in which discipline, smooth working, and regularity, are the most important elements in the administration of its affairs. Fortunately, a large number of the Malden and Orillia staffs, who were conversant with their duties re-engaged for service in London, and the most serious of these difficulties were speedily overcome, and the institution placed in good working order.

The operations of the Asylum, in respect to the movement of patients since its occupation to the 30th September, were as follows:—

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Number of patients transferred from Malden.....	120	124	244
do. do. Orillia.....	46	73	119
New Admissions at London.....	58	77	135
	—	—	—
	224	274	498

Disposal of the same:—

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Discharged cured.....	11	12	23
do. Improved .....	11	2	2
do. Unimproved ....	11	1	1
Died.....	6	9	15
	—	—	—
	17	24	41
Remaining in Asylum on 30th September.....	207	250	457

It is thus shown that 135 new patients were awarded admission since the opening of the Asylum — 78 by the ordinary process and 57 under the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant, making a total of 498 under treatment.

One hundred and sixty applications for admission were received by the Medical Superintendent, 135 of which were admitted, and 25 rejected.

The Counties or County Gaols from which the patients were received were as follows:—

Brant .....	6	Forward .....	99
Bruce .....	7	Ontario .....	1
Elgin .....	9	Oxford .....	11
Essex .....	4	Peel .....	2
Grey.....	2	Perth .....	7
Haldimand .....	10	Peterboro .....	1
Halton .....	2	Simcoe .....	2
Huron .....	7	Victoria .....	1
Kent.....	4	Waterloo .....	3
Lambton .....	9	Welland .....	3
Middlesex .....	29	Wellington .....	2
Norfolk .....	9	Wentworth .....	3
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		
Carried forward .....	99		135

Twenty-three patients were discharged cured, 2 improved, and one unimproved. The length of Asylum residence of these 26 cases was 2 under a month; 6 from one to three months; 4 from three to six months; 5 from six to nine months; five from nine months to one year; three from one to two years, and one nearly ten years.

Fifteen deaths occurred since the opening of the Asylum, or three per cent. of the total number under treatment, which is the lowest rate of Asylum mortality that has come under my notice. The length of Asylum residence of those who died were 3 under a month, 3 under three months, 14 about six months, 4 thirteen years and a half, and one over seventeen years.

Three Statutory inspections were made of the Asylum during the year: the first on 23rd, 24th and 25th January; the second on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th March, and again on the 16th, 17th and 18th August. In addition to these inspections, official visits were made on three occasions.

The inspection in January was made specially for the purpose of examining into the sanitary condition of the Asylum, it having been reported that an epidemic had broken out which was attributable to bad sanitary arrangements, as well as to the unhealthy location of the institution.

The following report upon this special visit was addressed to the Honourable The Provincial Secretary, on the 28th January.

"I have the honour to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that accompanied by the Government Architect and Engineer, I visited the London Lunatic Asylum on the 23rd instant and remained until the 25th, for the purpose of inspecting the several buildings and works, preparatory to taking the same off the hands of the contractors, as well as to make the usual statutory inspection, examine into the state of the patients and the sanitary condition of the Asylum, but more particularly for the purpose of investigating into the causes which are supposed to have contributed to the presence of a fever of typhoid character among a number of the residents of the Asylum. The various internal structural defects and deficiencies, which are chiefly of a minor kind and must be made good by the contractors, have been fully reported upon to the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, and need not be referred to here.

"Taking into consideration that the buildings have only been occupied about two months for Asylum purposes, during a portion of which period the workmen connected with the contracts have been in the house, the several wards, corridors, day rooms, dormitories and other departments of the Asylum were in a most commendable state of cleanliness and order—

the beds and bedding clean, neat and sufficient, the water closets, urinals, lavatories, bathing rooms and sinks thoroughly clean and free from odour, with an abundant supply of water for sewerage and cleansing purposes.

“ Although the weather at the time of my visit was excessively cold, the temperature of the buildings was even and comfortable throughout, the heating capacity of the boilers, steam pipes and coils being found capable of warming every part of the Asylum up to 65, and if necessary, as high as 75 degrees.

“ If the absence of offensive smells and odours can be accepted as a proof of efficiency in the system of ventilation, the plan adopted in the London Asylum must be pronounced as perfect as it is possible to have this important part of Asylum construction. The degree of heat (which in this climate is indispensable to effective ventilation) which can be thrown into every room in the building as well as through the entire ground basement, and the provision that is made at all points for the escape of the rarified currents of exhausted atmosphere through the ventilating flues and chimney shafts, render the system of ventilation adopted thoroughly effective. At only one place was a defect observable, which, on examination was traced to the cemented joints of one of the water closet ventilating pipes having become loose, which partially destroyed the downward draft.

“ The patients were all well and comfortably clothed, with the exception of a few whom it is difficult to manage; the food served, was of the most wholesome kind, and of abundant supply and variety, and now that the Asylum is reduced to order and discipline, everything apparently is done to make the patients comfortable, and, as far as possible, cheerful and contented.

“ Under these circumstances, with all the internal appliances of the Asylum for the observance of cleanliness and warmth, proper ventilation, and the supply of wholesome food, in good working order, it will at once be apparent that the appearance of typhoid fever, even to a limited extent, must be traced to some other source than the absence of proper internal arrangements, or than the mal-administration of its domestic affairs. Although, when it is considered that even in private dwellings with all the best and most effective sanitary arrangements and surroundings, fevers of a typhoid character sometimes prevail, surely it is not to be wondered at, that, in a public Asylum, with the population of an ordinary village congregated under one roof, many of them physical as well as mental defectives, an epidemic of this kind should make its appearance sometimes, if not often. The sources of these fevers in institutions of this description, cannot always be traced to local defects or derangements, for no matter how perfect the sanitary arrangements may be, or what care may be taken to guard against epidemics, the history of nearly every Asylum tells of their existence.

“ In the present instance, out of a total population of 385 patients and 65 officers, attendants and servants, residing in the institution, only 5 persons have been attacked with typhoid symptoms, of this number 2 were patients and the remainder attendants. One of the latter, Miss Cox, I regret to say, died. In addition to this, there were, at the time of my visit, nine patients and attendants suffering from diarrhoea; six of a mild form, and of a few days duration, and three with continued fever; all these cases are now reported recovering; and in a letter received from Dr. Landor, under to-day's date, no new cases are reported. While deeply regretting the death of Miss Cox, I have every reason to believe that the fever will not spread, and that those now prostrated with it will soon be convalescent.

“ The number of attendants sick, as compared with the total number of residents, leads me to believe that the anxiety, trouble and labour attendant upon the removal of the patients from Malden and Orillia, and the placing of the new Asylum in good working order, has assisted a good deal to produce the sickness. The fact that the drain from the west wing had been broken in by teams passing over it when the filling around the yard was going on, thereby causing for a time the stoppage of one sewer, which may have worked its way into the west tank, is another reason advanced for the prevalence of fever, but if the water was polluted from this cause to such an extent as to cause fever, it is rather remarkable that it should be chiefly confined to the attendants. The drain referred to has been repaired, and the tank in proximity to it closed up, and an examination of the traps showed that the sewerage was all being thoroughly carried off. That the presence of typhoid or any other fever, or illness of any description in the London Asylum, can be traced to the site of the institution or in its surroundings, or in the water in its pure state furnished to the house, is in my opinion as well as in that of the Medical Superintendent entirely without foundation; but in order that the

last named cause, viz., the quality of the water, may be thoroughly tested, samples of the water used have been sent to a practical Chemist for analysis, the result of which examination will be reported to Government.

"The selection of the site upon which the Asylum is erected was made with a view to securing to the fullest extent a healthy location, where all the sanitary requirements in respect to pure water, good drainage, and fresh air could be secured, all of which requisites, together with convenience of position, have been obtained, and are combined in the London Asylum site: indeed it would have been extremely difficult to have acquired a better one, in every respect, around the environs of London, of which locality it was said by Dr. Workman on the occasion of his visiting it, when the erection of an Asylum at that point was contemplated, 'shoot up a rocket and wherever it strikes a good site will be secured.' It is not only surrounded by good roads, but the ascent to the elevation upon which the buildings are placed is gradual and easy. The site is 90 feet above the south branch of the Thames, and 68 feet above the north branch, in a north and south line from the buildings, and considerably over 100 feet above the junction of the two branches of the river at the foot of Dundas street, none of which points are more than two miles and a half distant from the Asylum. From the building to the outlet of the main drain, a distance of 1,500 feet, there is a surface fall of 18 feet, and a fall of the drain bed of 12.25. At a considerable distance from the buildings covered tanks are sunk to enable the sewerage to be utilized, if found practicable. Although about 15 or 20 acres of the 300 comprising the farm property are of a spongy surface after a rain, even this small portion cannot by any possibility be termed *marsh or swamp*, as sand loam is found at the depth of a few inches, and a surface drain with a few thousand tiles will render every part of it thoroughly dry. If any other evidence is wanting to prove that the present sickness is not attributable to this or any other wet land in the vicinity of the Asylum, it is only necessary to say that the ground has been completely frozen up, and for the greater part of the time covered over with snow, since about the 1st of December, so that no exhalations could have taken place.

"Although a higher elevation for the buildings could have been got on the present property, it was thought desirable to place them on the present site, not only for the purpose of being below the springs which supply the water to the Asylum but also on account of the site being more protected from north winds; for it must be remembered that in our climate, warmth is just as necessary as pure air, both of which have been secured by building upon the present site."

At my inspection in March, the population of the Asylum had increased to 388; 177 men and 211 women.

Five patients were confined to bed, 2 on the male side of the house and 3 on the female. One female patient was secluded in one of the single rooms in the Refractory ward, owing to her destructive and filthy habits.

I was present at nearly every meal served during my visit, and made a close examination into the working of the associated dining room system, which is a new feature in asylum construction and management on this Continent—the patients filed into the two large rooms used for the purpose; males on one side and females on the other, in the most orderly manner, and throughout the meals the greatest order and decorum prevailed. As far as I have observed I can speak in nothing but terms of praise of the associated dining room system.

The meals of the feeble and sickly patients, as well as of the noisy and refractory ones were served in the ward dining rooms, and dormitories. The food was abundant in supply and variety, and everything of the best quality.

The number of patients on the Register at my September visit was 446—203 men, and 243 women. One of the men (a warrant patient) eloped a few days previous to my visit, but as he had been nearly, if not altogether, restored to sound mind, steps were not taken to bring him back to the Asylum. I saw every patient in the Institution, and examined and talked with a great number of them. They were all well and comfortably clothed, and, with few exceptions they were clean and neat in their persons and clothing. In most of the wards the patients were singularly free from excitement; in the female Refractory wards, however, some of them were very rough and boisterous.

I was present at Divine Service, which was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Smyth, in the

Asylum Hall. Over one hundred and fifty of the patients were in attendance, and conducted themselves with a great deal of decorum.

The health of the Asylum, from the Superintendent's Reports and the general appearance of the patients was eminently satisfactory. Three patients on the male side and five on the female were in bed, two of whom were in the last stages of consumption and the remainder suffering from temporary ailments. Not a single patient was under restraint, and only four had on the canvass dress, which was the only kind of clothing they could not tear and destroy.

The most admirable order and cleanliness prevailed throughout every ward in the Asylum as well as in the various domestic departments. On the male side of the house two of the water closets gave evidence of defective draught.

Representation having been made to the Honourable The Commissioner of Public Works, by the owner of the property adjoining the eastern boundary of the Institution that the Asylum sewerage which is carried into a creek passing through his land had become a nuisance to the neighbourhood, an inspection was made of the same, the result of which may be stated as follows:—The creek above the point where the main sewer empties into it, was quite dry, and had been for two months previous to the inspection; below it the water was dammed back by fallen logs and other *debris*, and a quantity of green stagnant water, no doubt a large portion of it from the sewer, was in the bed of the creek. Only liquid sewage was flowing from the sewer, and no other was then to be seen at its outfall. No bad smell was apparent, at any rate to no greater extent than from an ordinary stagnant pool of water in hot weather. The water both at the mouth of the drain and at the bridge on Dundas street, was quite unfit for the use of animals, but whether the quality and appearance of the water was attributable to the sewage deposits or to ordinary stagnation cannot be stated; in any case, it is very questionable if in a dry season the water could be given to animals whether the drain emptied into it or not. It, however, cannot be denied, that the deposit of the sewerage of a large institution into a water-course without a sufficient current to carry it away, will, in a short time, create a nuisance, and become a just cause of complaint to people living in close proximity to it; and although the grievance may only exist during the summer months when the creek is low, or altogether dry, still something must be done to overcome the difficulty. The continuation of the box drain to some point south of Dundas street, while it will only change the position of the alleged nuisance, will certainly remedy the most serious part of the complaint now made, viz.: the pollution of the water on the complainant's property and at the bridge where cattle are watered. I am however strongly of the opinion that something more permanent, than continuing the box, drain must be done in order to effectually remedy the matter.

From reliable accounts received in respect to the utilization of sewage, as being the most effective fertilizer known to practical agriculturalists, and the extraordinary increase of crops resulting from a distribution of it over lands, I see no reason why a trial of the system should not be made at the London Asylum.

An examination of the levels of that portion of the land surrounding the sewage vault of the main sewer, showed that an area of upwards of forty acres could be placed under irrigation from that source, including a large portion of the garden. I would therefore recommend that an appropriation be asked from the Legislature to enable a large tank to be placed over the vault into which the liquid sewage may be pumped by a wind mill of the same description as those now used for pumping on the Great Western Railway, from which it can be distributed by pipes over the land.

In this manner, that, which is now a nuisance in the summer months could be turned to a great source of profit by an expenditure of about \$2,500, and in the course of time, if this mode of using the sewage was found to be successful and profitable, a small steam engine could be placed to render the system complete.

Owing to the high price of wood at London, it became apparent that the appropriation of \$6,000 for that service would not be enough, and as soon as the laundry and wash-houses appliances were connected with the engine, it was also found that the motive power required for the machinery was not sufficient for the purpose. The following report upon these subjects was addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works:—

“Referring to my Report of inspection of the London Asylum, dated March 25th, and more particularly to that portion transmitted to you, having reference to the necessity of

providing a new boiler and engine for the kitchen and laundry, to supply steam and motive power for the following Asylum Services.

- “ 1st. Steam cooking for the entire institution.
- “ 2nd. Supplying steam to heat all the water required.
- “ 3rd. Steam drying (by coils) in connection with the laundry.
- “ 4th. Steam washing, four cylinders.
- “ 5th. Steam wringing by centrifugal rotation.
- “ 6th. Steam mangling and ironing.

“ I have to state that when the kitchen boiler capacity was determined upon, the introduction of the most approved labour-saving laundry appliances had not then been decided, and when the question was brought under your consideration, and their purchase sanctioned, it was thought that the old Malden Asylum engine was of sufficient capacity to furnish motive power for all the purposes indicated. As reported to you in my communication before referred to, not only has it proved quite inadequate, but the amount of steam required for the extra motive power, could not possibly be generated in the kitchen boiler. The furnishing of a 30 horse-power engine and 50 horse-power boiler having become a necessity, offers were received for the same, and finally an order was given to Waterous & Co., of Brantford, for a boiler and engine delivered and put up in full working operation at the Asylum, including all brick work, foundations and all connections and attachments, for \$2,150. The old boiler and small engine have been sold to the contractors of the Blind Institute for \$650, leaving the sum of \$1,500 still due to Waterous & Co. I would respectfully recommend that although no appropriation was made for this unforseen service, the same be paid and charged to Capital Account.

“ I would at the same time most respectfully call your attention to the great saving that would be effected by using soft steam coal in place of wood. Although the Asylum has not been in operation a year, the consumption of fuel since its occupation enables me to estimate the quantity required for the year, which cannot be placed at less than 1,500 cords, which at the present price cannot be laid down for less than \$5 per cord, or a cost, including hauling of \$8,000 a year; an amount which, with the advancing price of wood, may probably be increased, but certainly not reduced. In addition to the cost of wood, there is always considerable expense attending the hauling of it, besides a very large ground space required to put the year's supply upon. With a view to reducing the cost of this large item in the Asylum expenditure, a fair trial was made, for the purpose of comparison, of soft coal, with the following result: 1 ton of coal was equal to  $1\frac{45}{100}$  cords of wood, which for the year's consumption would require 1,031 tons of coal in place of 1,500 cords of wood.

“ Soft coal can be delivered at the Asylum for \$5 per ton, equal to \$5,155 a year, to which may be added for ovens and other purposes 100 cords of wood, say \$500, which in using soft coal would make an annual cost of \$5,650 against \$8,000 for wood, or an annual saving of \$2,350. But before soft coal can be used it will be necessary to enlarge the back vents of the furnaces, and to insert cast iron pipes in the chimney shafts in place of earthen, with an additional height above the chimney stack; this, with the alteration of the grates and other work, will cost from \$1,000 to \$1,200, but which will more than pay for itself in one year, and in the event of wood becoming relatively cheaper than coal, which is extremely doubtful, the same appliances will answer for wood.

“ I would therefore recommend that the alterations thus indicated be authorized.”

The recommendations contained in the above report were adopted by Government, and the alterations made. The machinery has now been in operation for over three months with the most satisfactory results. The alteration of the flues to admit of burning coal has also been thoroughly tested and works well. The soft coal was purchased at \$5 and \$5.70, delivered at the Asylum, nut and lump, so that the saving in the charge will be fully equal to what was anticipated.

The accounts of the Asylum were audited up to the 1st July and found correct. The expenditure of \$470.85 for making the men's clothes for six months, suggested the propriety of adding a tailor to the staff of the Asylum.

Instructions were given to the book-keeper respecting the payment of certain accounts out of accountable warrant funds, in order to save trade discounts, as well as directions in respect to other accounts.

Although the crops suffered very much from drought, upwards of 12,000 bushels of

roots, besides a very fair quantity of grain, hay and other produce, has been raised on the farm. It became necessary, in order to consume this crop, that a considerable addition should be made to the live stock of the institution. An examination of the Asylum expenditures and a comparison of the same with the appropriation shewed that the sum of \$2,000 could be spared for that purpose, the Medical Superintendent, with the sanction of the Government, was authorized to expend that amount in purchasing cattle to feed at the stall during winter, as well as in the erection of a shed for housing them. The expenditure of this sum, although it will reduce the cost of butcher's meat for 1872, should not properly become a charge upon this year's maintenance, but should be looked upon as the commencement of a system of providing beef, which, I feel convinced will in a few years effect a great saving in this branch of Asylum expenditure.

I would most respectfully recommend, for the consideration of the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works, that appropriations be asked from the Legislature for the following services on "capital account":—

- 1st. For furniture and furnishings for the Idiot Asylum.
- 2nd. To complete the stocking of the Asylum farms, in respect to live stock, farm implements, &c., &c., &c.
- 3rd. To complete arrangements for protection against fire throughout the Asylum and outside premises.
- 4th. For the construction of a road to the Asylum for idiots and a fence along the same, and to surround the Idiot Asylum, and to complete planting and ornamentation on the Asylum property.
- 5th. Tank, wind-mill and pipes, to enable the sewerage of the Asylum to be distributed over the land.
- 6th. Cattle sheds for stall feeding.
- 7th. To make good deficiencies in various parts of the Asylum, and to pay certain accounts incurred for that purpose.
- 8th. To enable land to be purchased and cottages to be constructed upon the same, for the Asylum attendants.

The last recommendation is, perhaps, the only one requiring a detailed explanation. In respect to which I would say, that while it was necessary for the quietness and retirement of the Asylum that it should have been placed over a mile from the city of London, the location is unavoidably attended with serious inconvenience to many of the married employees who do not lodge in the Institution. Several of this class left their families at Malden, and for others, the cottages immediately surrounding the Asylum were taken, for which the Asylum had to pay a bonus over ordinary rentals, in order to retain the services of skilled attendants.

The leases of these cottages cannot again be renewed, except at an advance, and if the married attendants have to go to the city for houses, the value of their services will be much lessened, while some of them would have to leave the service altogether.

The rent to be received from the attendants, for the cottages recommended, would be equal to eight per cent. on the outlay.

#### ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,

*Kingston.*

This Asylum still continues under the direction and control of the Dominion Government.

A resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly, at its last Session, affirming the advisability of the Province acquiring Rockwood Asylum property, either by purchase or lease, and a confirmatory resolution passed the Dominion Parliament authorizing negotiations for its transfer to the Province.

Without presuming to anticipate the action of the Legislature in the pending negotiations, I may be permitted to submit what appears to me to be good reasons for the *purchase* of the property in preference to its occupation under *lease*. I would first state that the requirements of the Province in respect to Asylum accommodation render it necessary that an Institution similar to those already established in the centre and west, should be provided for the relief of the eastern portion of the Province. The Province is now maintaining over 90 per cent. of the present inmates of this Asylum, and as there is an increasing demand for accommodation in the eastern Counties, it is clear that an Institution, similar not only in respect to the

mode of admission but general management, is just as necessary in the east as at Toronto and London. The position of Rockwood Asylum, and the ready access to it both by railroad and water communication, admirably fits it for the location of the Asylum for the eastern section.

It may also be stated in support of the recommendation to *purchase*, that in all public Institutions of this character, improvements both to the buildings and grounds are constantly progressing, chiefly through the labour of the inmates and the Asylum staff, the value of which it would be very difficult to determine, but which nevertheless improves and advances the value of the property. No better proof can be furnished in support of this statement than the fact, that all the work performed during the past three years on the grounds of Rockwood Asylum, through which a barren common has been converted into highly ornamental grounds, with beautiful *parterres*, walks and terraces, has been done by the Ontario patients.

Although the design of the structure and the material and workmanship are of a far more costly character than the country requires, or modern views in respect to such buildings demand, it is fair to presume, that the cost to the Province of providing Asylum accommodation at London on the most complete scale will enter largely into the negotiations for determining the amount to be paid for Rockwood Asylum.

The defects of the building in respect to heating and ventilation, more particularly referred to in the last Report of Dr. Dickson, Medical Superintendent, can be overcome by a limited expenditure of money; but the mistake of placing so large an institution on the few acres of barren land which surround it, was a blunder of the most serious character, and one which will add very considerably to the cost of maintaining the insane as compared with London Asylum, which should be taken into account in the valuation of the property.—It is however, desirable that effect should be given at the earliest day possible to the joint resolutions of both Parliaments, for the acquisition of an Institution that will complete the chain of public Asylums in the Province.

The following returns show the entire operations of the Asylum in respect to the movements of patients supported by the Province since the 1st day of July, 1867:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum on the 1st July, 1867,			
Chargeable to Ontario.....	89	29	118
Admission since that date to the 30th September, 1871..	202	154	356
	—	—	—
	291	183	474

Disposal of the same:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Died.....	60	29	89
Discharged.....	50	20	70
Eloped.....	2	0	2
Transferred.....	0	1	1
	—	—	—
	112	50	162
	112	50	162

Remaining in the Asylum on the 30th Sept., 1871..... 179 133 312

The movements of the patients under confinement in the Asylum on the 1st July, 1867, up to 30th September, were as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number of patients in the Asylum on 1st July, 1867,			
Chargeable to the Province .....	89	29	118
	—	—	—
Die.....	19	6	
Discharged .....	10	2	
	—	—	—
	29	8	37

Number of patients now in the Asylum who were residents on the 1st July, 1867 .....

81

The Counties or County Gaols from which the entire admissions (including those in residence on the 1st July, 1867,) were received, were as follows:—

Algoma .....	2	Brought forward.....	177	Brought forward.....	325
Brant .....	10	Leeds and Grenville.....		11 Simcoe .....	8
Bruce .....	4	Lennox and Addington.....		12 Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	28
Carlton.....	40	Lincoln .....		11 Victoria .....	8
Elgin.....	3	Middlesex .....		10 Waterloo .....	11
Essex.....	3	Norfolk .....		9 Welland .....	5
Frontenac .....	46	Northumberland and Durham.....		15 Wellington .....	5
Grey .....	9	Ontario .....		19 Wentworth .....	10
Haldimand.....	5	Oxford .....		9 York .....	40
Halton.....	1	Peel .....		8 Malden Asylum .....	5
Hastings.....	20	Perth .....		11 Provincial Lunatic Asylum .....	15
Huron .....	9	Peterboro' .....		8 Provincial Penitentiary .....	13
Kent.....	2	Prescott and Russell.....		6 Penetanguishene Reformatory ..	1
Lambton .....	7	Prince Edward.....	8		
Lenark .....	16	Renfrew .....	11		
Carried forward.....	177	Carried forward.....	325		474

The nativity, religion, social condition and occupation of the entire admission (including those in residence on the 1st July, 1867) were as follows:—

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
African .....	1	0	1
Americans (United States).....	3	2	5
American Indians .....	2	0	2
Canadians .....	81	31	112
English .....	22	18	40
Germans .....	11	5	16
Irish .....	68	48	116
Scotch .....	19	18	37
Not returned.....	207	122	329
			145
			474

RELIGION.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Baptists .....	5	1	6
Episcopalians.....	54	27	81
Lutherans .....	11	3	14
Menonists .....	2	0	2
Methodists .....	36	22	58
Plymouth Brethren.....	3	0	3
Presbyterians .....	32	20	52
Quakers .....	2	0	2
Roman Catholics .....	60	50	110
Not returned.....	205	123	328
			146
			474

The social condition of the entire admissions was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Married .....	71	63	134
Single .....	134	56	190
Not reported .....	...	...	150
			—
			474

The occupations of the same were as follows:—

Barrister.....	1	Brought forward.....	247
Blacksmiths .....	4	Mechanic .....	1
Carpenters .....	6	Painters .....	2
Carriage makers.....	3	Physician .....	1
Cabinet maker .....	1	Plasterer .....	1
Clerk.....	1	Shoe makers.....	8
Coopers.....	2	School teachers.....	7
Cook .....	1	Spinners .....	28
Discharged Soldier .....	1	Seamstresses .....	15
Engineer .....	1	Store keeper .....	1
Farmers .....	60	Servants .....	10
Gardener.....	1	Sailor .....	1
Housekeepers .....	67	Tailors .....	4
Hunters (Indian).....	2	Tanners .....	2
Harness maker .....	1	Waggon maker .....	1
Labourers .....	90	Watch maker .....	1
Machinist .....	1	Not reported .....	144
Masons .....	4		—
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	247		474

The following returns shew the operations of the Asylum, in respect to the movement of Ontario patients, for the year ending 30th September, 1871:—

	Men.	Women.	Total
Number of Ontario patients in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1870 .....	178	134	312
Admission for the year ending 30th September, 1871. ....	15	29	44
	—	—	—
	193	163	356

Disposals of the same :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged—cured .....	16	6	22
"    improved ....	1	0	1
"    not cured .....	0	1	1
"    died .....	14	45	29
Eloped .....	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	32	12	44
			32
Remaining in the Asylum on the 30th Sep., 1871 ....	161	141	312

The following returns shew the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged cured, for the year ending 30th September, 1871:

	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Residence.
1	30th June, 1870 .....	7th December, 1870 .....	160 days.
2	17th February, 1870 .....	8th " " .....	144 "
3	6th September, 1869 .....	10th " " .....	460 "
4	21st " .....	13th " " .....	448 "
5	9th March, 1870 .....	13th " " .....	279 "
6	5th November, 1869 .....	13th " " .....	403 "
7	11th August, 1870 .....	13th " " .....	124 "
8	4th April, 1870 .....	13th " " .....	253 "
9	5th November, 1868 .....	13th " " .....	768 "
10	19th November, 1869 .....	21st " " .....	398 "
11	13th July, 1870 .....	11th January, 1871 .....	182 "
12	21st May, 1859 .....	13th " " .....	602 "
13	31st " 1870 .....	18th " " .....	232 "
14	2nd August, 1870 .....	27th " " .....	178 "
15	11th October, 1870 .....	11th February, 1871 .....	123 "
16	9th August, 1870 .....	21st April, " .....	255 "
17	9th September, 1869 .....	21st " " .....	589 "
18	28th July, 1870 .....	21st " " .....	239 "
19	18th December, 1869 .....	24th " " .....	492 "
20	13th August, 1870 .....	4th September, " .....	387 "
21	13th " .....	4th " " .....	387 "
22	24th December, 1870 .....	5th " " .....	253 "
23	31st July, 1870 .....	18th " " .....	432 "

The annexed table shews the length of residence in the Asylum of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1871.

	Age.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Length of Residence.
	Years.			
1	19	7th June, 1870 .....	October 15th, 1870 .....	130 days.
2	37	31st January, 1833 .....	" 23rd, " .....	7 years and 265 "
3	40	3rd November, 1835 .....	" 27th, " .....	5 " 24 "
4	57	27th November, 1839 .....	November 29th, 1870 .....	1 " 2 "
5	23	24th " .....	December 10th, " .....	1 " 16 "
6	32	15th December, 1860 .....	January 27th, 1871 .....	10 " 43 "
7	41	15th August, 1870 .....	February 10th, 1871 .....	178 "
8	57	13th May, 1870 .....	March 2nd, " .....	293 "
9	30	6th January, 1871 .....	March 18th, " .....	71 "
10	34	4th August, 1869 .....	" " .....	1 " 236 "
11	45	30th July, 1839 .....	April 11th, " .....	1 " 255 "
12	25	14th January, 1871 .....	" 24th, " .....	100 "
13	37	25th June, 1870 .....	" 29th, " .....	305 "
14	35	22nd November, 1839 .....	May 28th, " .....	1 " 187 "
15	17	8th January, 1838 .....	" 29th, " .....	3 " 141 "
16	57	18th April, 1871 .....	June 11th, " .....	54 "
17	45	10th May, 1831 .....	" 15th, " .....	14 " 36 "
18	65	15th January, 1839 .....	July 27th, " .....	2 " 193 "

The following summary is a list of the convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary who had become insane while under sentence and were transferred to the Asylum, and on the expiration of their period of sentence as convicts, became chargeable to the Province, having received sentence in Ontario: —

	Date of Expiration of Sentences.
1.....	23rd July, 1859.
2.....	14th April, 1858.
3.....	19th February, 1860.
4.....	1st July, 1864.
5.....	14th November, 1866.
6.....	8th February, 1859.

	Date of Expiration of Sentences.
7.....	25th August, 1864.
8.....	15th March, 1870.
9.....	6th May, 1870.
10.....	11th February, 1870.
11.....	29th April, 1870.
12.....	11th September, 1871.
13.....	14th October, 1867.

Of the above two have been discharged, cured, and one died; leaving 10 still in the Asylums who are supported by the Province.

#### ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

DETAILED STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1871.

##### Medical Department :

Medicines.....	291 00
Medical comforts .....	13 50
Beer, spirits and wine.....	2,184 50
	2,489 00

##### Household Expenses (Food) :

Butcher's meat.....	10,219 00
Fowls .....	273 29
Fish .....	426 90
Flour .....	7,203 50
Butter.....	3 514 00
Barley, rice, peas and meal .....	891 79
Coffee.....	760 51
Cheese .....	53 33
Eggs.....	235 07
Fruit .....	114 71
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar .....	136 30
Sugar.....	2,515 27
Tea.....	1,733 18
Potatoes .....	297 20
	28,374 05

##### Bedding and Clothing :

Clothing .....	2,074 88
Shoes .....	706 95
	2,781 83

##### Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning :

Fuel .....	9,602 03
Gas .....	2,122 51
Oil .....	156 06
Brushes, brooms and mops .....	318 07
Bath-bricks, blacklead and blacking.....	12 60
Matches .....	4 50
Soap .....	178 31
Laundry .....	628 07
	13,022 75

##### Miscellaneous :

Advertising and printing.....	336 92
Stationery.....	15 00
Furniture.....	407 89
Carried forward.....	759 81
	46,667 63

<i>Brought forward.....</i>	759 81	466,67 63
Glassware .....	51 60	
Postages, telegraphs and express .....	143 94	
Feed and fodder .....	169 00	
Farm .....	832 26	
Repairs .....	2,002 97	
Interments .....	98 00	
Improvements .....	84 58	
Incidentals.....	35 19	
Amusements.....	93 93	
Clergymen's cab hire.....	73 00	
Furnaces .....	547 88	
Engine-house .....	486 61	
Law expenses.....	51 83	
Tobacco .....	130 71	
Engineer and farm tools.....	83 05	
Ice .....	60 00	
Library.....	35 75	
Straw .....	317 32	
Fencing.....	17 09	
Removal of patients .....	34 50	
Freight.....	55 51	
Smoke-house .....	44 67	
Officers' travelling expenses.....	42 75	
Salaries and wages .....	19,369 57	
	25,621 43	
		\$72,289 06

DETAILED STATEMENT of the expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for nine months, from 1st January to 30th September, 1871, inclusive.

*Medical Department :*

Medicines, medical comforts and appliances.....	343 53
Beer, spirits and wine.....	1,057 90
	1,401 43

*Household Expenses (Food) :*

Soda biscuit.....	10 66
Butcher's meat.....	5,002 50
Flour.....	3,180 50
Butter.....	1,561 59
Barley, rice, peas and meal.....	319 20
Coffee .....	183 71
Cheese .....	10 36
Eggs .....	93 41
Fruit .....	549 74
Fish.....	75
Salt, pepper, mustard and vinegar .....	111 23
Syrup and sugar.....	1,378 96
Tea.....	870 38
Vegetables, beans and potatoes.....	72 32
	13,345 31

*Carried forward.....*

14,746 74

<i>Brought forward</i> .....	14,746 74
<i>Bedding and Clothing :</i>	
Bedding,—Clothing.....	2,658 64
Shoes .....	680 35
	3,338 99
<i>Fuel, Light, Scrubbing and Cleaning :</i>	
Fuel .....	3,075 65
Gas. — Oil.....	926 86
Brushes, brooms and mops .....	246 44
Bathbricks, blacklead and blacking .....	3 80
Matches .....	10 50
Soap .....	631 41
Laundry.....	120 06
	5,014 72
<i>Miscellaneous :</i>	
Advertising and printing.....	306 40
Stationery .....	70 66
Furniture.....	1,176 21
Crockery and glass-ware and stone-ware.....	95 74
Postages, telegraphs and express.....	114 71
Feed and fodder—farm .....	2,427 19
Ice .....	121 80
Customs duties .....	158 30
Officers' travelling expenses.....	69 50
Eloping, recovering .....	1 00
Freight.....	97 8
Incidentals .....	235 63
Interments .....	198 00
Removal of patients .....	28 50
Repairs, ordinary.....	1,242 97
Amusement and instruction .....	181 41
Rent and taxes .....	112 12
Tobacco and pipes .....	148 37
Shrubs and flowers .....	12 50
Hardware and tinware.....	750 09
	7,548 98
Salaries and wages.....	11,326 26
	\$41,975 69

## ESTIMATES FOR 1872.

ESTIMATE of the expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year commencing 1st January and ending 31st December, 1872. (For 620 patients.)

Medicines and medical comforts .....	370 00
Fuel .....	10,500 00
Butcher's meat .....	11,000 00
Flour .....	8,000 00
Butter.....	4,000 00
Beer, wine and spirits .....	2,700 00
Gas and oil .....	2,250 00
Groceries.....	9,600 00
Bedding and clothing.....	4,000 00
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,500 00
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	53,920 00

<i>Brought forward.....</i>		53,920 00
Laundry and soap .....		850 00
Farm .....		1,200 00
Miscellaneous .....		2,725 00
Repairs and alterations .....		2,000 00
		<u>60,695 00</u>
<i>Salaries and Wages:</i>	<i>No. of officers and employees.</i>	
Medical Superintendent.....	1 .....	2,000 00
Assistant do .....	1 .....	1,000 00
Clinical assistant.....	1 .....	300 00
Bursar .....	1 .....	1,400 00
Steward .....	1 .....	600 00
Matron .....	1 .....	400 00
Assistant Matron .....	1 .....	144 00
Engineer .....	1 .....	740 00
Assistant Engineer .....	1 .....	432 00
Stokers.....	2 .....	480 00
Carpenters .....	2 .....	1,100 00
Gardener .....	1 .....	26 00
Assistant Gardener .....	1 .....	192 00
Porter or Messenger .....	1 .....	240 00
Baker .....	1 .....	240 00
Tailor.....	1 .....	264 00
Farmer .....	1 .....	250 00
Ploughman .....	1 .....	200 00
Night watchers.....	3 .....	648 00
Chief attendants .....	4 .....	960 00
Ordinary male attendants .....	21 .....	4,128 00

*Females.*

Ordinary female attendants .....	23 .....	1,812 00
Night attendants .....	3 .....	360 00
Cooks .....	8 .....	744 00
Laundresses.....	6 .....	444 00
House maids .....	6 .....	396 00
Seamstress .....	1 .....	96 00
	<u>95</u>	
To enable an advance of wages to be given to certain employees.....		1,064 00
		<u>20,850 00</u>
		<u>\$81,545 00</u>

**LONDON ASYLUM ESTIMATE.**

ESTIMATE of the Expenditure of the Asylum for the Insane, London, for the year commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1872, for 580 patients which includes the estimated expenditures of the Idiot Asylum:—

	\$ cts.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	300 00
Fuel, including Idiot Asylum).....	6,000 00
Butchers' meat.....	7,000 00
	<u>13,300 00</u>
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	<i>13,300 00</i>

<i>Carried forward</i> .....	13,300 00
Flour .....	6,5 0 00
Butter.....	3,500 00
Beer, wine and spirits.....	1,800 00
Gas and oil.....	1,500 00
Groceries.....	8,500 00
Bedding and clothing.....	5,600 00
Furniture and furnishing.....	1,500 00
Laundry and soap.....	750 00
Farm .....	1,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	1,500 00
Repairs and alterations.....	1,500 00
	———— 46,950 00

*Salaries and Wages :*

	No. of Officers and Employees.	
Medical superintendent.....	1 .....	2,000 00
Assistant do.....	1 .....	1,00 00
Bursar .....	1 .....	1,200 00
Steward.....	1 .....	600 00
Matron .....	1 .....	400 00
Engineer.....	1 .....	740 00
Assistant do.....	1 .....	400 00
Stoker.....	1 .....	240 00
Carpenter .....	1 .....	500 00
Gardener .....	1 .....	400 00
Assistant do.....	1 .....	216 00
Butcher .....	1 .....	192 00
Porter or messenger.....	1 .....	206 00
Baker. ....	1 .....	300 00
Tailor .....	1 .....	264 00
Farmer.....	1 .....	340 00
Ploughmen.....	3 .....	900 00
Night watchers.....	2 .....	432 00
Chief attendants .....	4 .....	1,020 00
Ordinary male attendants.....	17 .....	3,432 00

*Females :*

Chief attendants.....	3 .....	540 00
Ordinary female attendants.....	15 .....	1,080 00
Night attendants.....	2 .....	240 00
Cooks .....	3 .....	420 00
Laundresses.....	4 .....	418 00
House maids.....	9 .....	684 00
Seamstress .....	1 .....	120 00
		18,284 00
	79	\$65,234 00

## ROCKWOOD ASYLUM ESTIMATE.

ESTIMATE of the amount required to cover the support and maintenance of Ontario patients in Rockwood Asylum, for the year 1872.

ESTIMATED average number of patients, 330.

For food, clothing, medical attendance and general maintenance of 330 patients at \$2.75 per week, or \$143 per annum..... \$47,190 00

ONTARIO INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
DEAF AND DUMB,  
BELLEVILLE.

---

This Institution was formally opened for the reception of pupils on the 20th October, 1870 on which day the Principal and his staff of officers and teachers were installed in their respective offices, and a considerable number of pupils were entered, and in attendance. As is generally the case in new institutions, the buildings were reported and supposed to be quite completed and ready for occupation, until actual habitation revealed that the statements to that effect were not substantially correct. In consequence of this, the management of the domestic affairs of the Institution was a good deal obstructed by the presence of workmen in various parts of the building for a considerable period after the opening; and even at the present time mechanics are engaged in making alterations and repairs to work, left by the contractor in an incomplete and defective state, which subject will be more particularly referred to hereafter.

The educational interests of the institution have, however, steadily developed and progressed, until they are now in a most satisfactory state.

Four teachers were appointed at the opening of the first session, when the school was divided into four classes; but towards its close, a proper classification of the pupils required the temporary engagement of another teacher. The very favourable opening of the second session, and the great increase in the number of pupils in attendance, necessitated the formation of a fifth class, and the permanent engagement of a fifth teacher, and now that the number of pupils in residence has reached 110, another teacher will have to be added to the staff to take charge of a sixth class, now being formed. With a view to this, an educated deaf mute young lady has been received into the Institution, for the purpose of qualifying herself to become a teacher.

The very marked progress that a large number of the pupils have exhibited, and the general satisfaction of the parents in this respect, may be accepted as indicating the sound method of instruction that has been inaugurated in the Institution.

The success that has attended the first year's operations of the Institute, while conclusively shewing the necessity that existed for its establishment, gives augury of the great good that it is destined to accomplish in the future. But while the successful establishment of the Institution gives good ground for congratulation, an examination of the following statistical table, giving the number of deaf mutes of school age in each county, and the total number ascertained thus far, from various sources, to be in the Province, will show that there is still a vast deal to be done before the Institution can fully accomplish the design of its foundation:—

COUNTIES.	Number of deaf mutes of school age in each County.	Number who have been placed under instruction in the Ontario Institution.	Number in each County not yet sent to the Institution.
Algoma.....	1	...	1
Brant.....	9	5	4
Bruce.....	6	1	5
Carlton.....	12	3	9
Elgin.....	9	1	8
Essex.....	3	1	2
Frontenac.....	3	...	3
Grey.....	8	2	6
Haldimand.....	2	1	1
Hastings.....	10	6	4
Huron.....	16	11	5
Halton.....	3	...	3
Kent.....	9	...	9
Lambton.....	9	6	3
Lanark.....	5	1	4
Leeds and Grenville.....	3	1	2
Lennox and Addington.....	5	1	4
Lincoln.....	5	1	4
Middlesex.....	21	8	13
Norfolk.....	6	5	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	23	13	10
Ontario.....	8	3	5
Oxford.....	4	1	3
Peel.....	3	2	1
Perth.....	12	5	7
Peterboro'.....	10	1	9
Prince Edward.....	3	1	2
Prescott and Russell.....	3	2	1
Renfrew.....	6	...	6
Simcoe.....	15	6	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	8	...	8
Victoria.....	2	...	2
Wellington.....	12	6	6
Welland.....	10	2	8
Wentworth.....	11	2	9
Waterloo.....	2	...	2
York.....	9	1	8
City of Toronto.....	16	4	12
" Hamilton.....	6	1	5
" London.....	2	1	1
" Kingston.....	2	1	1
New Brunswick.....	...	1	...
	312	107	205

In the summary above given, perhaps some deaf mutes are included who are a little over the school age specified in the by laws, while, without doubt, some of the number are partially instructed ; but, from all I can learn, there are certainly not less than 250 deaf mutes in the Province, who should now be under instruction in this Institution which has been established for that purpose.

Why a greater number of pupils are not sent to the Institute, and the causes that contribute to that result, are subjects for serious consideration, in the correct solution of which depends, in a great degree, the future success of the Institution, not only in obtaining a full knowledge of these causes, but in providing a means whereby they may be overcome.

That any parent or guardian, having a deaf mute child, should *deliberately desire* that child to grow up in total ignorance, and in a state of moral and mental darkness, very few, to the credit of humanity be it said, will assert. But that there are many parents, through force of circumstances, ignorance, or want of knowledge of the real benefit the Province desires to confer upon deaf mutes, whose children are deprived of the means of instruction, no one can successfully deny.

In my last report, I stated that, from information I had received in respect to the circumstances of the parents or guardians of deaf mutes, about 50 per cent. were in such poor

circumstances as to be unable, without assistance from some source, to pay for the board of their children at the Institute, and the cost of their transfer to and from it. I also stated that while about 30 per cent. of the parents or guardians were quite able to pay the cost of board and transfer, another 20 per cent. were in that very indefinite social condition denominated *fair circumstances*, which, in the present instance, may very properly be construed to mean, that while such parents are sufficiently well off to give their ordinary speaking children a good common education, an annual expenditure of from \$80 to \$100, for the maintenance of a deaf mute child while at school, is, in many instances, more than they can do, but when the additional cost of supporting two or three in a family, under such circumstances has to be borne, the effort is entirely beyond their means. It may therefore very safely be assumed that at least 65 per cent. of the parents of deaf mutes stand in need of assistance, in order that they may avail themselves of the provision made by Government for the education of their children. To obtain this assistance, as well as to enable every deaf mute child of school age in the Province to be placed under instruction, three methods are open for selection:—

1st. The enactment of a law, requiring every municipality, in which there are deaf mutes whose parents are unable to send them to the Institution, and support them while there, to pay for the transfer of such deaf mutes to and from the Ontario Institution, and maintain them in respect to charges for board while pupils of the school.

2nd. Making the Institute *free* to all, without any charge for board on the part of the Government.

3rd. The compulsory education of all deaf mutes in the Province.

Before commenting upon these three propositions, it may here be well to state the system that now prevails in the admission of pupils to the Institution, which cannot be better given than by quoting such parts of the by-laws of the Institution as relate to that part of the subject:—

1st. All deaf mute youths of both sexes, between the ages of seven and nineteen, not being deficient in intellect and free from contagious disease, being resident of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

2nd. The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances, and discretionary power in this respect shall be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

3rd. Education as well as instruction in such mechanical manual employments as may be inaugurated in the Institution; books, stationery, maps, and all school appliances, together with bed, bedding, towels and general maintenance (excepting only wearing apparel and food) to be free to all youths specified in Sec. first of this by-law.

4th. Parents, guardians, or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will be charged the cost of food only, which amount will be determined and fixed at the beginning of each Session, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the Session.

5th. Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils shall apply to the Councils of the County, township, city, town, or incorporated village in which they reside, and the Clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Inspector or Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution; and the admission will be awarded, on the municipality becoming responsible for board in accordance with terms stated in section 6. The whole question in respect to the inability of the applicants to pay to be determined by such municipality, without reference to the Government or the officers of the Institution.

6th. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed, and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission of the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and the County Judge attached. Travelling expenses of such pupils to, and from the Institution, to be defrayed by such municipality.

7th. The cost of board for the opening Session is hereby fixed at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing from the date of admission of the pupil; but in all future Sessions the cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the first Wednesday in September and the last Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from this charge in consequence of absence or any other cause whatever, except sickness."

In order to shew the manner in which the above regulations, for the admission of certain pupils, have been received and acted upon by the several Counties, the following tabular statement has been prepared, shewing the number of Deaf Mutes that have been placed in the Institution up to the 30th September, and how they are supported:

Total number of Deaf Mutes in the Institution on the 30th September, and the Counties from which they are received.	SHEWING HOW THEY WERE SUPPORTED.		
	Supported by Parents or Guardians.	Supported by Municipalities.	By the Province as Orphans.
Algoma.....	0		
Brant.....	5	1	3
Bruce.....	1	1	
Carlton.....	3	2	1
Elgin.....	1	1	
Essex.....	1		1
Frontenac.....	0		
Grey.....	2		2
Haldimand.....	1		1
Hastings.....	6		6
Huron.....	11	1	9
Halton.....	0		
Kent.....	0		
Lambton.....	6	2	3
Lanark.....	1	1	
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	1	
Lennox and Addington.....	1		1
Lincoln.....	1	1	
Middlesex.....	8	8	
Norfolk.....	5	3	2
Northumberland and Durham.....	13	5	8
Ontario.....	3	2	1
Oxford.....	1	1	
Peel.....	2	1	1
Perth.....	5	4	
Peterboro'.....	1	1	
Prince Edward.....	1	1	
Prescott and Russell.....	2	2	
Renfrew.....	0		
Simcoe.....	6	3	3
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	0		
Victoria.....	0		
Wellington.....	6	2	4
Welland.....	2	1	
Wentworth.....	2	2	
Waterloo.....	0		
York.....	1		1
City of Toronto.....	4	3	
City of Hamilton.....	1	1	
City of London.....	1	1	
City of Kingston.....	1	1	
New Brunswick.....	1	1	
	107	54	45
			8

It would thus appear that of the entire number of pupils placed under instruction to the 30th September, 54 were supported by parents or friends, 45 by municipalities, and eight by the Province, as orphans.

If the basis of calculation previously given is correct, as I have every reason to believe it is, whereby it is shown that 65 per cent. of the parents of deaf mutes are unable to pay for the board of pupils in the Institution, it goes to shew that of the entire number of deaf mutes of school age in the Province, (deducting 62 for those over age, already educated and orphans whose support is assumed by the Province,) 250 should now be under instruction in the Institution, of whom 88 should be supported by parents or relatives, and 162 by municipalities. As only 15 Counties have complied with the provisions of the by-laws, 7 in a prompt and efficient manner, and 8 only partially so, conclusive evidence is thus furnished—if the present

method of admission is to be continued—of the necessity of the Legislature requiring every County to support in the Institution such pupils whose parents are unable to do so. I am well aware that this course would be attended with some objections and not a few difficulties, none of which, however, are insuperable.

If Municipal Councils, when applications are made by parents for assistance to enable them to educate their deaf mute children will only take a liberal and enlightened view of the matter, there need be but little difficulty in determining what constitutes a proper case for assistance. But if parents who are in what is termed *fair circumstances*, either as tradesmen, mechanics or farmers of limited means, and who, in addition to having large families to support and educate, are afflicted with one or more deaf mute children, surely it is not right that this class should sue *in forma pauperis* at the council chamber every returning year for the necessary assistance to enable them to educate their unfortunate children. If this should be allowed, then the noble end for which the Institution was established will only be very partially accomplished, and a large proportion of our deaf mutes will grow up in moral and mental darkness.

On the other hand, not a few cases have come to my knowledge since the opening of the Institute, of parents who value the labour of their deaf mute children more than they do their education, and would thus withhold from them the only means of making them useful and intelligent members of society, and would sink a sadly afflicted human being to the level of the brute creation. This view of the case at once suggests the necessity of *compulsory education* in relation to deaf mutes. If the principle holds good in respect to ordinary speaking and hearing children, as the Legislature by its Act of last Session has decided that it does, with how much greater force does it apply to deaf mutes who, in their normal condition of ignorance, are not only unable to communicate with the world at large, but are both morally and civilly irresponsible beings?

It is, therefore, very clear that the means of educating and instructing deaf mutes must *first* be placed within the reach of every parent or guardian, either through the liberality of Municipalities or the Province at large, and when this is accomplished the adoption of the principle of compulsory education will, in all respects, complete a system through which every deaf mute in the Province shall be educated.

Whether the Province, having already expended \$85,000 in the erection and furnishing of the Institution, with an annual Legislative appropriation of from \$20,000 to \$5,000 for entire educational and partial domestic maintenance, should be called upon, in addition to that, to *board* the pupils is a question for the consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

But in order that the matter may be placed before them from a strictly financial stand point, it is only necessary to take into account the loss of revenue that would be sustained by the admission of pupils, *board free*. The present estimate of expenditure is based upon the payment by the Institution of the entire cost of maintenance; all amounts received for the board of pupils to be paid into the Treasury as revenue. Thus an average attendance of 100 pupils, exclusive of orphans, would enable \$6,300 to be paid into the Treasury of the Province as revenue.

It must also be borne in mind that the admission of pupils board free, to the Institution, would largely increase the number, and in consequence a corresponding increase would take place in the expenditures for educational purposes, as well as in all other departments in the Institution. In whatever way it may be best accomplished, I sincerely trust that steps will be taken to place every deaf mute of school age under instruction in the Ontario Institute.

Three official visits were paid to the Institution during the year in the months of January, May and September, on which occasions the buildings and property of the Institution were inspected, and a minute examination made of the management of its educational and domestic affairs. At the first inspection, which extended over the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January, while the educational departments of the Institute and the pupils dormitories were in a very orderly and well kept condition, a good deal of confusion and untidiness prevailed in the domestic portions of the building owing to their unfinished state and the presence of workmen. The want of a sufficient number of rooms to classify and divide the domestic work was very apparent, and until increased space and proper culinary and kitchen appliances are furnished, perfect order and neatness cannot be looked for.

The appliances for heating the building were most inadequate and defective; not only was the capacity of the steam boiler entirely too limited to generate a sufficient quantity of

steam to heat the cubic space required of it, but the arrangement of the steam pipes throughout the building was without system or principle. In some of the smaller rooms on the first floor the pipe surface was so great as to make the heat unendurable, while in the large rooms in the second and third flats there was great difficulty in getting the temperature in ordinary winter weather up to 50°. In addition to this, the constant and loud cracking of the steam pipes was beyond endurance, even in a deaf mute establishment.

The non-completion of the steam dryers, and the want of steam in the laundry also caused great trouble and loss; these, with many other deficiencies and defects which seriously interfered with the smooth working and discipline of the Institution, and which were chiefly attributable to neglect on the part of the contractor, were duly reported to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works, when instructions were given to have the most serious of them remedied.

The number of pupils in the Institution was 52—39 males and 13 females; the health of the school was excellent; the pupils were neat and clean in appearance and well cared for, and were exceedingly happy and cheerful.

No fixed scale of dietary was determined upon, but the meals were served in a very neat and tidy manner, with an abundant supply of good wholesome fare. During my stay frequent visits were made to the several class-rooms in school hours, and on all occasions the best order and discipline prevailed, and from personal examination as well as from the reports of Principal and Teachers it was apparent that good progress was being made by the pupils in their studies.

With a view to a better classification of the pupils, the Principal was instructed to place Mr. Watson, formerly a teacher in McGann's school, on the teaching staff temporarily, with a view to a permanent engagement when the number of pupils in residence reached 75.

Several applications for the admission of pupils over the prescribed school age, were received. On examination, I found that several of this class had been under instruction at Mr. McGann's school for a short time, and as it was desirable to complete their education, admission for fixed periods was awarded in six instances.

The rule as to the admission of orphans was suspended in the case of a *half* orphan, whose surviving parent had abandoned her.

Instructions were given in respect to the purchase of certain articles of furniture, school appliances, &c., and the opening of a carpenter shop for the employment of certain pupils, under the direction of the carpenter.

My visit in May occupied three days. There were then 66 pupils in residence,—46 boys and 20 girls. The several dormitories, and the beds and bedding, were examined, and found in admirable order, and very clean and neat, which may be also said of the class rooms, while considerable improvement had taken place in the management of the domestic departments.

Plans for the ornamentation of the grounds, and construction of roads, had been approved of in April, when the work was at once proceeded with. At my visit on this occasion, the work was well advanced, and, whether in respect to the plans, or the manner in which the work was being performed, under the superintendence of Mr. Englehardt, the whole met with my entire approval. The straight road leading through the grounds to the Institution was abandoned, and two curved avenues substituted, which much improved the approach to the buildings.

The farm and garden were in as good order as the bad condition of the land and the dry season would admit of.

The purchase of books, and the setting apart of a room for the purpose of a library and reading-room, were approved of, and at once acted upon.

The temporary engagement of a drawing master, to instruct such of the pupils as the Principal thought had a taste for drawing, was approved. As the session was about to close, application was made to the managers of the several railways in the Province to grant half fare or return tickets to the pupils passing over their lines, which request was acceded to by every railway, and, in some instances, the same concession was made to officers of the Institution and parents accompanying pupils to or from the Institution, or when paying a visit to it.

At my September inspection, which extended from the 10th to the 13th, the second session of the Institution had commenced four days previous to my visit. The attendance of 74 pupils so early in the session, with advices that the number would be much increased during

the week, was very satisfactory. I saw and made personal enquiries in respect to each pupil.

Several applications for the admission of pupils, whose parents were unable to pay for their board, were received,--the councils of the municipalities in which they resided having refused to comply with the provisions of the by-law, and in three cases children had been sent forward without the proper papers from the council. In the former cases admission had to be refused, and in the latter, the Principal was instructed to communicate with the respective corporations, requesting them to become responsible for the board of such pupil. The various class rooms were visited, and the classes examined. Owing to the number of new admissions, and the short period that the scholars had been under instruction, the grading and classification of the pupils had not been completed; but examination, with a view to this, was being made by the Principal and teachers.

A personal examination of some of the pupils confirmed the opinion expressed in my previous report, of the desirability of forming an articulation class at the earliest possible day. From ten to fifteen pupils of the present number in attendance could be placed in such a class. The Principal was requested to give the matter his earnest consideration, and report upon the best method of giving effect to the suggestion. His recommendations thereon, which are embodied in his annual report, I fully concur in, and steps will at once be taken to give effect to the recommendation.

The accounts of the Institution were audited up to the 1st July, and found correct. Instructions, with a view to simplifying the method of keeping the accounts, and at the same time exhibiting fuller details, were given to the book-keeper. The accounts, in a detailed form, from the opening of the Institution up to the 30th September, are herewith annexed. As the estimates prepared and submitted to Parliament, and upon which the appropriation of the present year was based, were necessarily of an approximate character, they will be somewhat exceeded by actual expenditures.

The cost of maintenance for the year is shewn to be \$21,605.48, but the accounts include expenditures, which are not a proper charge upon ordinary maintenance, which, in future will be excluded from the accounts. Deducting the revenue derived from the board of pupils (\$1,841.87), the cost to the Province of maintaining the Institution was \$19,762.61.

I also transmit an estimate of the expenditure for 1873, which is prepared with a view to the exercise of the utmost economy in every department, consistent with the efficient management of the affairs of the Institute.

As it is most desirable that many of the lads sent to this Institution should, at the earliest day possible, be placed under instruction in some mechanical pursuit, I would most respectfully recommend, for the consideration of the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works, that an appropriation be asked to enable a workshop to be erected that will give sufficient space for the following trades and services:—carpenter shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, with a dormitory in the same building for male servants.

An appropriation for the following requirements on capital account is respectfully recommended:—

- 1st. Workshop as above described.
- 2nd. Additional kitchen and store-room space, with a cooking range for the kitchen.
- 3rd. New eave troughs for the main building.
- 4th. To complete the fire protection appliances of the Institution.
- 5th. To complete ornamentation and planting.

6th. Additional furniture for various parts of the building, and stock for the farm, as per memorandum transmitted to Public Works Department.

I also beg to bring under the consideration of the Government the great necessity that exists for providing a few cottages, in close proximity to the Institution, for the married teachers, as well as for the engineer and farmer. The distance that the Institution is placed from the town, and the importance of having the engineer and farmer at all times within call, render it absolutely necessary that these two officers should be provided with cottages near the premises. The same reasons, in a lesser degree, apply to the teachers, who would pay rent for the cottages built by Government. I therefore trust that an appropriation will be granted for this purpose.

Before closing this, my first report upon the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb I have pleasure in recording my entire satisfaction with the manner in which Dr. Palmer has dis-

charged the duties pertaining to the position of Principal during the past year. To the zeal, energy, and good judgment displayed by him in the general management of its affairs is attributable, in a large degree, the success that has attended the first year's operations of the Institute. Mr. McGann, from his long and intimate acquaintance with the deaf mutes of the Province, and their wants, has also rendered good services to the Institution.

The other officers and teachers have performed their duties faithfully and well.

A detailed statement of the expenditure of the Institution, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1871, is herewith annexed.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Medical Department—		
Medicine and medical attendance .....	394 76	
Medical comforts.....	20 80	
	—	415 56
Household expenses (food)—		
Butcher's Meat.....	1,490 83	
Flour .....	693 84	
Butter .....	699 14	
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal.....	82 77	
Coffee .....	95 51	
Eggs.....	154 69	
Fruit .....	273 11	
Fish .....	91 08	
Salt, Pepper, Mustard and Vinegar.....	135 11	
Syrup.....	62 25	
Sugar .....	547 38	
Tea.....	272 06	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	253 93	
Fowls .....	80 55	
Cheese .....	30 95	
Groceries, assorted.....	11 55	
	—	4,974 75
Bedding and Clothing—		
Bedding.....	47 80	
Clothing.....	155 97	
Shoes .....	109 25	
	—	313 02
Fuel and Light—		
Fuel .....	2,864 23	
Oil .....	148 48	
Candles .....	9 60	
Matches .....	2 60	
	—	3,024 91
Scrubbing and Cleaning—		
Brushes, Brooms and Mops .....	44 04	
Bathbrick, Blacklead, &c.....	4 03	
Soap .....	143 70	
Laundry.....	110 38	
Scrubbing.....	83 15	
	—	385 30
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and Printing .....	85 50	
Stationery.....	155 29	
Amusements.....	178 00	
Furniture.....	995 33	
	—	1,424 12
<i>Carried forward</i> .....	9,113 54	

<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$1,414 12	\$9,113 54
Crockery and Glassware .....	73 38	
Postages, Telegraphs and Express .....	154 62	
Freight.....	160 30	
Feed and Fodder.....	457 19	
Farm and Farm Stock .....	1,313 38	
Repairs.....	130 47	
Incidentals .....	646 63	
Internal Ornamentation .....	206 18	
Construction .....	20 94	
Elopement Expenses.....	5 75	
Officers' Travelling Expenses .....	146 25	
Ice .....	13 00	
Carriages .....	46 00	
Library.....	251 60	
Orphans' Travelling Expenses .....	5 30	
	—	5,045 21
Salaries and Wages.....		7,446 73
	—	
		21,605 48

ESTIMATE of expenditure, Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for the year  
1872. (Estimated average attendance, 150 pupils.)

Food .....	6,000 00
Medicine and medical comforts.....	150 00
Bedding, furnishing and clothing for orphans .....	1,000 00
Fuel .....	2,500 00
Gas and oil .....	900 00
Laundry—soap and cleaning.....	370 00
Library—school rooms and class room appliances.....	500 00
Amusements .....	200 00
Farm—feed and fodder .....	750 00
Furniture .....	250 00
Repairs and internal ornamentation .....	500 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, postage, telegrams, express charges, freight, &c., &c.....	550 00
Officers' and pupils' travelling expenses.....	250 00
Incidentals .....	250 00
	—
	14,170 00

<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>	<i>No. of Officers and Employees.</i>
Principal .....	1 1,600 00
Physician.....	1 500 00
Book-keeper and Steward .....	1 800 00
Matron .....	1 300 00
3 male teachers, without board and lodging .....	3 2,400 00
2 " " with " " .....	2 1,300 00
2 female " " " .....	2 500 00
Visitors' attendant.....	1 180 00
Housekeeper .....	1 200 00
Engineer .....	1 700 00
Farmer .....	1 300 00
Gardener .....	1 240 00
Firman .....	1 180 00
Night Watchman.....	1 216 00

*Carried forward.....* 18 \$9,316 00

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<i>Brought forward.....</i>	18	\$9,316 00
Carpenter and trade instructor.....	1	550 00
Farm hand and teamster .....	1	168 00
Messenger .....	1	96 00
Cook and baker .....	1	320 00
Assistant do .....	1	100 00
3 maids, at \$84 .....	3	252 00
3 laundry maids.....	3	252 00
1 gate-keeper.....	1	72 00
1 scrubbing girl, at \$72.....	1	216 00
<hr/>		
31		
		\$25,432 00

# INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,

## BRANTFORD.

The site of this Institution adjoins the western limit of the Town of Brantford, south of the Grand Trunk Railway from Goderich to Buffalo, and contains sixty-five and a quarter acres of land, known as Digby Place.\*

This site is probably the most picturesque that could be chosen in the Province for the intended purpose. It commands a most extensive view to the west and south, and overlooks the Town, the principal buildings of which are south-east of the site, about one mile distant. Immediately below the elevated plateau on which the building is erected, an unfailing spring of water is available for water supply to the Institution, and access to the Grand River is secured by a road thirty-three feet in width. On the bank of the river there is an acre of land for the erection of any buildings that may be required.

The Institution has been built in the centre of the plateau, and the principal entrance is on St. George's Road, opposite Palmerston Avenue, at which a brick lodge is constructed inside the gates. From the front entrance, opposite Palmerston Avenue, to the building the approach is by a gravelled circular road forty feet in width, with side-walks ten feet in width on each side.

The road extends in a curve round the western end of the building, connecting with the farm road and the rear entrance on North Dumfries Street. The building was designed in the "Tudor style" adapted to modern requirements, a style which now prevails in England, the only innovation being the application of the "Mansard" roof, by which more convenient rooms are available in the third story, and afford additional height in the centre building and the wings.

The front has a south-eastern aspect, is two hundred and twenty feet in extent, divided into a centre building and wings. The centre building is seventy feet in depth, fifty feet in width and three stories in height. The centre projecting tower is seventeen feet square and four stories in height, ninety-feet feet from the ground line to the cornice, and forty-five feet to the top of the iron vane—in all, one hundred and forty feet.

Each wing is seventy feet by forty feet, and two stories in height, connected with the centre by intermediate buildings, forty feet in length, and fifty four feet in depth, and three stories in height. The front building contains the reception, matron's, steward's, teachers, and class rooms, libraries and laboratories on the ground floor; Superintendent's apartments, teachers' class rooms and dormitories, baths and water closets on the second floor, and the music hall, dormitories, tank rooms, etc., in the mansard roofs, as before stated on the third floor. The dormitory accommodation is sufficient for one hundred pupils.

A staircase is constructed to gain access to the fourth stories of the tower from which an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained.

The rear building consists of a centre building seventy-five feet long by thirty-three feet, and wings fifty feet by twenty feet, the whole is three storeys in height, with a basement, being connected with the main building by a passage thirty-two feet in length by fifteen feet in width—the above being external dimensions. The rear building contains, boiler, store and fuel rooms, water closets. On the ground floor is the kitchen, laundry, scullery, ironing, drying and store-rooms, staircases, etc. The dining rooms, pantries, and wash rooms are on the second floor, and servants' apartments and tank rooms on the third floor. Convenient lifts

\* From Public Works Department description.

connect the dining rooms and kitchen, which are directly under the male dining room, the laundry being under the female dining room.

The chimney in the centre of the rear building is seven feet square, exterior dimensions, and seventy-five feet in height, the smoke flues from the boilers being of tile pipes, fifteen inches in diameter, in a space five feet square, rarifies the air drawn from under the floors and through the hollow spaces in the walls from each apartment. By these means the whole of the main building, class rooms, &c., are thoroughly ventilated.

The water supply is procured from a copious spring on the premises and will be forced into the iron tanks in the buildings which are capable of containing twelve thousand gallons; from these tanks the water will be conveyed in iron pipes to each bath, wash room and water closet, kitchen, laundry, boilers, &c.

The rain water from the roofs is conveyed in tile pipes to two brick cisterns, containing twelve thousand gallons each from which the water can be pumped to the laundry tanks for washing purposes.

The building will be heated by steam, on the low pressure principle, passing through circulating pipes round the outside walls, with coils in the large class rooms, music hall, &c.

Arrangements will also be made for steam cooking in the kitchen on the "Morse" principle. Steam will also be used for washing and drying purposes in the laundry.

The building affords accommodation for one hundred pupils, which is considered sufficient for the present, and when increased accommodation is required, it is intended to construct separate dormitory buildings, on the cottage system—the centre building to be then used only for educational purposes. The out-buildings consist of play-sheds, stables, wood-sheds, entrance-lodge, ash-pit, &c. The play-sheds in the rear of the building are sixty feet in length, fifteen feet in width, with latrines at the north end of each shed.

The stable is ninety feet in length and twenty-three feet in width, the centre portion is thirty-three feet in length by twenty-seven feet in width, two stories in height and basement for a root cellar. The wings are one story and a half in height with lofts. The ground floor contains stalls for six cows and four horses, harness-room, carriage-house, &c.

The wood-shed is sixty-eight feet in length by twenty feet in width, each end is enclosed for shelter in winter; the yards in the rear of the building are enclosed by a picket fence.

The entrance lodge is thirty-two feet in length, twenty feet in width and a story and a half in height and contains four rooms. A wood-shed is constructed in the rear, with a fence enclosing the yard, &c.

The whole of the lot is enclosed by a picket fence six feet in height, with gate entrances on Saint George's Road and North Dumfries Street. The buildings are erected of white brick, and cut stone dressings to the windows and doors; the walls are built hollow, being stronger and drier than if solid; besides, the hollow space will afford means for ventilation, as before described.

The contract, which included main and out-buildings, fences, &c., was let to Messrs. C. W. & T. L. Kempster, of Hamilton, for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars. The whole was to be completed by the 1st November, but owing to various delays, the building may not be ready to be given over by the contractors before the 1st February, but certainly not later than the 1st March, 1872. As it will take a considerable time to place it in order, and furnish it for occupation, I would recommend that the first session of the school commence on the 1st April, when the entire establishment will be ready for the reception of pupils.

To accomplish this, a specification of the furniture and furnishings required for the Institute has been prepared and submitted, which shews that in addition to the \$6,000 appropriated last session of Parliament, \$2,000 more will be required to complete the furnishing.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

I am still unable to give an accurate return of the number of blind persons of school age in the Province; but, from the information I have obtained, I do not think the number exceeds one hundred. In giving these figures, however, it should be understood that I have taken it for granted that the Institution is founded solely for the purpose of educating a class of youths who, through a physical defect, cannot, it is assumed, be properly educated in the ordinary schools of the Province. In one particular, however, the end aimed at in the establishment of this Institution materially differs from the main object of ordinary schools, viz.: that in addition to secular education, the pupils shall also be instructed in such mechanical pursuits

as are best fitted to give employment to the blind. Indeed, were it not for this important difference, together with the specialty of musical culture, which must always obtain prominence in an institute for the education of the blind, the proposition to send blind children to the common schools would have much greater force than can, under the circumstances, now attach to it.

For this reason it is of the greatest importance that the mechanical department of the Institute should be organized at once, so that instruction in that branch may go on simultaneously with the ordinary education of the pupils.

In this respect the organization and main end of founding a Deaf Mute Institution entirely differs from that of a Blind. In the former, the moral and physical condition of deaf mutes renders it necessary that they should first be taught how to communicate with the world at large, which can only be done by a long and patient course of training, and through the means of a special science. In the latter, the blind having never lost that means of communication, can at once be placed under oral direction, with a view to acquiring both literary and mechanical instruction. The uneducated deaf mute may at any age be a mere child both in moral and mental capacity, and, until instructed, is an irresponsible being, while the blind, even in an uneducated state, through intercourse with their fellows are possessed of all their moral and mental faculties and can be taught and instructed, as far as their physical defect will admit, much in the same manner as seeing persons.

While it is important that the Institute for the Blind should be established and organized as an educational establishment, *and not as an Asylum for adult blind persons* or an Hospital for the treatment of disease, still there are a class of blind people, who have already been educated, that might be greatly benefited by a course of mechanical instruction in its work-shops, and in carrying out which no violence would be done to the educational character of the Institution, but which, in fact, would be quite in keeping with the object of its foundation. The lot of the blind is naturally one of the greatest dependence, and in the training of blind youths, it appears to me to be of vital importance that the course or method of instruction should be of an eminently practical character, not only that the evils of their dependent position may be mitigated as much as possible, but that they may be fitted to turn such instruction as is given to them in the Institute to direct benefit, by enabling them to earn a living for themselves. For this reason I would strongly recommend that educated blind youths, in certain cases, be allowed to reside in the Institution for periods, to be afterwards determined, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the mechanical department.

With respect to the mode of admitting pupils, I would suggest that the same method be adopted to obtain admission to the Blind Institute as now exists, or may hereafter be adopted, in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

I am not yet, however, prepared to recommend that the age of the pupils to whom admission shall be awarded, and their period of residence in the Institution for education and instruction, should be the same as in the Deaf and Dumb. I think in many instances when a blind pupil has advanced to a certain stage in the Institution course, that his education may be completed in the Common Schools or at home. The long separation of blind youths from the family circle as well as from the ordinary relations of life, and their constant association in a large institution with persons suffering from the same physical defect, is not in my opinion calculated to foster and encourage a spirit of independence, but has rather a tendency to intensify and bring out the peculiarities of the blind, I think therefore that it would be well to leave the conditions of admission and discharge in abeyance until practical information has been obtained of what is for their best interests, when by-laws regulating the length of residence, as well as for the good government and administration of the affairs of the Institution can be enacted.

The branches of industry best suited to give employment to the blind are very few, and may be enumerated as follows:—Basket, broom, mat-making, and bead-work. The first three afford great variety of employment, and should be adopted in the Ontario Institution.

The following officers and staff will be required to place the Institution on a proper footing at its opening, *viz.* :—A Superintendent, Steward (who would also perform the duties of Book-keeper), Matron, Physician, Teachers and Master of Handicraft.

With respect to the appointment of a Superintendent, the method of educating the blind differs in so few respects from that of ordinary seeing children that I do not think there is any necessity for securing the services of a person who has had experience in the specialty

as a Superintendent. I would recommend that a thoroughly educated teacher of high moral character, possessing good administrative ability and excellent business habits be appointed to the position. I would further recommend that the appointment be made as soon as possible, so as to enable the person appointed to visit several institutions of a similar kind in the United States, for the purpose of informing himself as to the best method of instruction, as well as in respect to the general management of such institutions. When visiting these places he could secure the services of a thoroughly competent head teacher, and at the same time purchase the most approved apparatus and other school appliances. When the full staff of the Institute is appointed, by-laws will be framed specifying their respective duties.

I would respectfully recommend for the consideration of the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works that appropriations be asked from the Legislature for the following requirements on "capital account: "

1st. A workshop 80 by 30 feet, with a dye-room and bleaching-room attached, to carry on basket, broom and mat manufactures.

2nd. A sufficient sum to enable three acres of willow roots to be planted.

3rd. To complete the ornamentation, planting and road construction of the Institution grounds.

4th. The sum of \$2,000, to complete the furnishing of the house.

As an accurate estimate of the amount required for the ordinary maintenance of the Institution cannot be prepared until actual expenditures determine what is required for that purpose, I would recommend that the sum of \$15,000 be appropriated to carry on the affairs of the Institute from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1872, based upon the following approximate estimate.

Estimate for the Expenditure of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, for nine months, commencing 1st April and ending 31st Dec., 1862:—

Food .....	\$4,000 00
Clothing for orphans .....	200 00
Library .....	200 00
Apparatus and appliances .....	1,000 00
Medicine and medical comforts.....	100 00
Laundry, soap and cleaning .....	200 00
Fuel.....	2,000 00
Gas .....	600 00
Furniture ordinary .....	200 00
Printing forms and advertising.....	200 00
Stable, barn, garden, fence, &c.....	600 00
Internal ornamentation, &c.....	200 00
Sundries .....	500 00
	-----
	\$10,000 00
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>	
Salaries and wages.....	50000 <sup>7</sup> 00
	-----
	\$15,000 00

# ASYLUM FOR ADULT IDIOTS,

(IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.)

LONDON.

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The recommendation contained in my last report, that provision be made for idiots by the erection of suitable buildings on the grounds attached to the several Asylums for the Insane, was approved of by Government, and the Legislature, at its last Session, made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of carrying it into effect. The London Asylum property was selected for the location of the first establishment under this system, and the buildings are now being erected on the high ground in rear of that Institution. The site is in all respects a healthy one, and affords, from its elevated position, a thorough means of drainage into the present sewer. Water will be supplied to it by connection with the tanks of the main Asylum. As the establishment is intended to form a branch of the main Institution, the stores and supplies required for its use will be drawn from that Institution, where also the washing and many other domestic services (cooking excepted) will be performed, and the management and supervision of its affairs will be placed under the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane. For this reason it was thought desirable to place it near enough to the Asylum to enable this object to be conveniently carried out, while at the same time it is sufficiently removed from it to effect complete isolation, and a thorough separation of the inmates of the respective establishments.

The structure is built of white brick with stone facings, and comprises a front building  $50 \times 40$  feet, of two stories and raised basement. The basement will be occupied for kitchen, store-rooms and other domestic purposes; the first story for attendants' rooms, patients' dining and sitting rooms; and the upper story for associated dormitories.

Extending from the front building, in the rear, is a two-story structure  $41 \times 40$ , with spacious corridors on each flat fourteen feet wide, extending through the centre from front to rear and opening into the main building. Off each corridor there are eight separate rooms—sixteen in all—each room being 11 feet deep by 6 feet wide with 12 feet ceilings, giving 792 feet of cubic space to each patient, with a window opening and door fan-light to each room. A bath-room and water-closet are provided for each flat. To guard against accidents to the inmates, the entire building will be heated with hot air on the Ruttan principle, which is considered the safest with the class of patients that will be lodged in this Asylum. The entire establishment is capable of giving accommodation for 38 idiots of one sex, but if used for both sexes only 32 can be admitted. The style of the building and the internal arrangement of the main structure admits of a wing being added to each side when necessity requires. Provided these additions are of the same dimensions as the rear wing, accommodation would thus be furnished for 32 additional inmates, or altogether for 70 idiots, which is the greatest number that should be placed in one establishment, under the system adopted of making Idiot Asylums branches of the several Asylums for the Insane. I am informed by the Government Architect that the building will be ready for occupation on the 15th February, I have therefore included in the estimated expenditure of the London Asylum for 1872 a sufficient amount to meet the increased cost for maintaining this Institution. In these estimates I have provided for one head supervisor, two ordinary attendants and a cook, with \$400 for additional fuel.

The whole expenditure of the establishment, including the wages of these servants, is based upon the same cost per capita as in the main Asylum, viz., \$112 for each inmate. The expenditure for wages must necessarily be more per inmate than would be the case if the establishment were completed and occupied by 70 inmates, and in consequence a slight increase has been made in the estimate of the London Asylum.

That the design of establishing this Institution may be fully defined and recognized, I may state that the By-laws respecting the admission of patients to the several Asylums for the Insane provide that no Idiots shall be admitted to these Institutions, and the Statute upon which these by-laws are based, provides that before admission to an Asylum is awarded, the person must, on examination, *be found to be insane*. Without entering upon a psychological disquisition as to what constitutes *idiocy* in contradistinction to *insanity*, I will simply state in broad terms, that the Asylums for the Insane were primarily established as hospitals for the treatment, with a view to the cure or improvement of persons afflicted with mental disease.—The end, thus defined, for which Asylums were founded, indicates that persons sent to them must be susceptible of cure or improvement; and although this condition is frequently violated by the admission of patients who often turn out to be incurable chronic, still, until actual residence reveals their mental condition, admission cannot well be refused, unless the probabilities in that direction are very strong, and the indications very apparent.

On the other hand, the *mental* condition of a congenital Idiot cannot be improved, although if subjected to a course of training in early life his habits and mode of living may be bettered in many respects. It is very clear, however, that the latter course of treatment cannot be undertaken in the Institution about to be established, and from which congenital Idiots under twelve years of age must be entirely excluded. That class of defectives can only be successfully treated in an independent institution possessing all the means and scientific appliances of a modern training school for idiots and imbecile children—the establishment of which is required, both in the interests of humanity and public economy; of humanity, because of all the cares and anxieties of life few can compare to the care and anxiety of many a mother in this Province having the charge of an idiotic child; of public economy, because in many instances, if these children are not placed in a training school where they may be taught and fitted to be placed in the family relation, many of them will become permanent charges upon the Province as inmates of an Asylum for adult Idiots.

I am of opinion that the class of idiots first entitled to relief by admission to this Institution, are those who have been committed to the several gaols of the Province as persons dangerous to be at large, and who, under the Statute cannot be admitted to Asylums for the Insane. As their discharge from gaol would, in many instances, be attended with danger to life or property, it is clearly the duty of the Province to provide for them in the same manner as it has done for the insane.

Next to that class, the most urgent cases in private families should be awarded admission; dangerous proclivities or vicious habits always being the test of urgency.

Owing to the limited measure of relief provided, great care and wise discretion must however, be exercised in awarding admission in both instances, or the beds of the establishment will soon be filled by a class of *quiet, harmless* idiots and imbeciles, to the exclusion of proper subjects. Many of this class are now lodged in private houses at the expense of municipalities, who will naturally seek to relieve themselves of the charge, while not a few have been committed to gaols and their discharge therefrom has frequently been recommended by me at my visits of inspection.

Of the 57 idiots and imbeciles returned as being under confinement in the several County Gaols on the 30th September, 1871, probably not over 30 will, on examination, be found to be proper cases for transfer to the Idiot Asylum under the warrant of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

# HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

## GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The entire operations of the several Hospitals in the Province, for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1871, are exhibited in the annexed tabular statement, shewing the number of patients remaining in Hospital residence on the 30th September 1870, the admissions during the year, and the total number of persons under treatment, with the movements and disposal of the same, as follow:—

	No. of patients remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1870.	ADMISSIONS.		GENERAL MOVEMENTS.		
		Admitted during the year.	Born in Hospital during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment for the year ending 30th Sept.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.
General Hospital, Toronto .....	85	615	703	562	76	65
“ “ Hamilton .....	54	467	15	436	44	56
“ “ Kingston .....	36	552	16	604	20	34
“ “ London .....	19	191	5	215	186	11
Hôtel Dieu “ Kingston .....	6	194	.....	200	183	10
Gen. Protes. “ Ottawa .....	14	107	.....	121	88	17
Rom. Cath. “ do .....	20	230	.....	250	222	16
Gen'r'l and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6	111	4	121	105	8
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto .....	5	53	.....	58	51	7
	245	2,523	40	2,808	2,383	201
						224

The above table shews that 2,523 new patients were awarded admission during the year, which, with the number in residence on the 30th September, 1870 (245), and the births (40), made the total number of patients under treatment 2,808.

A comparison of the figures thus given with those of the previous year, shews an increase of 342 patients,—which, with two exceptions, was pretty evenly distributed among all the Hospitals. The number of patients remaining in the Hospitals on the 30th September, 1871, shews a falling off, as compared with last year. The ratio of deaths to the total number of patients under treatment exhibits singular uniformity in both years: thus, the rate of mortality for 1869-70 was 7.42, while for 1870-71 it was 7.31 per cent.

A classification in respect to the sex, religion, and nationality of the patients is given in the following summary:—

		Total number of patients under treatment.	SEX.		RELIGION.		NATIONALITY.						
			Males.	Females.	Protestants of any Denomination.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religion, or not known.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.			
										Other Countries.			
General Hospital, Toronto.....		703	502	201	567	134	2	248	198	84	139	13	21
“ “ Hamilton.....		536	347	189	312	224	.....	158	167	42	116	30	23
“ “ Kingston.....		604	408	196	385	167	52	107	177	28	217	12	63
“ “ London.....		215	120	95	129	85	1	67	84	10	42	3	9
Hôtel Dieu “ Kingston.....		200	109	91	9	191	.....	8	99	2	61	23	7
Gen. Protos. “ Ottawa.....		121	80	41	120	1	.....	38	33	11	32	1	6
Rom. Cath. “ do.....		250	125	125	9	241	.....	5	48	3	193	1	.....
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.....		121	91	30	35	82	4	25	31	18	31	9	7
Eye and Ear Infirmary, Toronto.....		58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		2,808	1782	968	1,566	1,125	59	656	837	198	831	92	136

The entire receipts of the several Hospitals for the year ending 30th September, 1871, and the sources from which they were derived, are given in the following statement:—

NAME OF HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	Balance on hand 30th September, 1870.	Amount received from Government.	Received from Municipalities.		Received from paying patients.		Income from property or investments belonging to Hospital.	Subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals.	From all other sources.	Total receipts for the year, including balance on hand.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
General Hospital.....	Toronto.....	\$ 2284 95	\$ 11200 00	\$ 1888 51	\$ 1737 58	\$ 6247 83	\$ 426 00	\$ 23784 87	\$ 488 06	\$ 6858 16	\$ 2092 19
“ “.....	Kingston.....	452 23	4800 00	.....	722 31	56 20	339 36	.....	832 86	238 42	3223 62
Hôtel Dieu “.....	London.....	.....	800 00	.....	220 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7120 05
General “.....	Hamilton.....	2400 00	2102 47	823 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2663 68
City “.....	Ottawa.....	4 56	1200 00	.....	1207 25	.....	132 44	119 43	449 06	4227 95	3382 21
Rom. Cath. “.....	do.....	1452 44	1200 00	100 00	362 45	225 00	439 00	449 06	1105 50	1232 26	.....
Protestant “.....	do.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	48 00	503 75	.....	253 22	.....	.....
General “.....	St. Catharines.....	324 96	1000 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Toronto.....	129 04	750 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		4648 18	28150 00	5414 60	4468 08	6577 03	2500 63	2826 47	54584 99		

From an examination of the above table it appears that the Province was the largest contributor to the funds for Hospital maintenance; the amount paid by Government, \$28,150 00, being nearly 65 per cent. of the entire revenue derived from all sources for ordinary maintenance. While some corporations have aided, to a small extent, the Hospital situated within the municipality, others have given nothing towards its support, and

the total sum received during the year from municipalities, only amounted to \$5,414.60. The amount received from paying patients was \$4,468.08, or not quite 9 per cent. of the total receipts.

The revenue derived from property owned by the several Hospitals was \$6,557.03, but as nearly the whole of that amount was paid out for interest on debts due by the Institution and in liquidation of the same, no direct benefit was received from that source.

Considering the great benefits derived from the establishment of Hospitals in various parts of the Province, the amounts received from "private subscriptions, donations and bequests," are very trifling, and there appears to be great necessity for a special effort to increase the amount.

The annexed tables will show the expenditures in the several Hospitals, classified under the headings of "food, medicines and medical comforts," and "salaries, wages, fuel and all other expenses," with a detailed analysis of the cost of each service per patient in each Hospital.

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Hospital Expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1871.

FOOD, MEDICINE, &c.		SALARIES AND WAGES, FUEL AND ALL OTHER EXPENSES.																													
HOSPITALS.		General Provisions and Provisions for the Poor.			General Provisions and Provisions for the Poor.			Salaries and Wages.			Fuel, Light, and Water.			Taxes and Insurance.			Repairs.			Advertising, Postage, Prints, etc.			Laundry Cleaning and Scuttlings.			Other Expenses notenumerated.			Total.		
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.			\$ cts.					
General Hospital Toronto.		\$ 961 93	415 89	1860 34	\$ 839 89	1740 72	\$ 992 02	7810 79	\$ 3422 48	2415 67	\$ 597 50	825 41	\$ 402 16	194 60	.....	\$ 598 86	8456 68														
do do Hamilton.		166 61	384 23	716 88	865 11	923 86	427 85	3484 54	1577 50	779 75	317 62	500 00	98 00	89 37	108 87	74 00	3545 11														
do do Kingston...		77 40	244 31	849 71	583 69	1272 60	350 65	3378 36	979 10	815 81	17 35	86 25	695 31	28 13	60 53	302 45	2984 93														
do do London...		.....	277 02	225 75	663 50	53 14	1219 41	1020 00	330 94	494 53	.....	24 33	.....	.....	30 00	104 31	2004 11														
Hôtel Dieu, do. Kingston.		30 63	99 61	258 28	290 40	431 07	.....	1109 59	70 00	261 86	24 00	72 00	18 15	5 60	23 35	104 75	579 71														
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa,.....		68 26	170 50	.....	1466 00	.....	1704 76	472 00	240 23	111 45	48 25	137 58	34 59	63 00	.....	1107 10															
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa,.....		15 37	51 74	350 05	398 44	470 55	.....	1286 15	59 45	346 61	382 11	.....	8 10	8 50	97 09	168 50	1070 36														
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines		.....	152 00	68 99	.....	598 89	746 80	869 68	306 67	.....	22 96	.....	426 80	15 00	8 86	311 54	1091 83														
		1320 20	2518 28	4381 27	3203 28	7557 19	1873 46	20863 68	7907 20	5190 87	1967 52	1531 91	1810 43	375 79	391 70	1664 41	20839 83														

DETAILED ANALYSES OF HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES.		Cost of Each Patient per Day.	
HOSPITALS.			
Total number of patients under treatment.	703	Average stay of each patient in Hospital.	Days. 42
	536	Collective stay of patients in Hospital.	Days. 29 <sup>7</sup> <sub>13</sub>
	604	Cost of Food, Medicines and Medical Comforts.	\$ 7810 79
	215	Cost for Salaries, and Wages, Fuel and all other Expenses, except Food and Medicine.	\$ 8456 68
	200	Entire cost of maintaining Hospital.	\$ 16257 47
	121	Daily cost of Food, and Medicine for each patient.	cts. 26 <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub>
	250	Daily cost of Salaries, and Wages, except Fuel and all other Expenses, except Food and Medicine.	cts. 28 <sup>5</sup> <sub>00</sub>
	121	Daily cost of each patient for all Hos-	cts. 32 <sup>5</sup> <sub>2</sub>
		pitals.	cts. 16 <sup>4</sup> <sub>00</sub>
			cts. 16 <sup>9</sup> <sub>00</sub>
			cts. 16 <sup>9</sup> <sub>7</sub>
			cts. 36 <sup>1</sup> <sub>8</sub>
			cts. 16 <sup>9</sup> <sub>7</sub>
			cts. 42 <sup>8</sup> <sub>1</sub>
			cts. 68 <sup>8</sup> <sub>5</sub>
			cts. 18 <sup>9</sup> <sub>5</sub>
			cts. 52 <sup>6</sup> <sub>2</sub>
			cts. 18 <sup>9</sup> <sub>3</sub>
			cts. 45 <sup>8</sup> <sub>2</sub>
			cts. 29 <sup>3</sup> <sub>4</sub>
			cts. 73 <sup>6</sup> <sub>5</sub>
			cts. 41 <sup>10</sup> <sub>00</sub>

RETURN of particulars required by the Legislative Assembly from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1871.

The following tables exhibit the entire operations of all Benevolent Institutions aided by Government grants, and the sources from which funds for their support were received:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	PLACE.	CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES DURING 1870 AND 1871.			
		Admitsions during the year ending 30th Sep., 1870.	Number of inmates in res- idence on the 1st Oct., 1870.	Total number of inmates ending 30th Sep., 1871.	Discharged.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society...	Toronto .....	91	26	117	34
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Do .....	221	124	345	92
Burrside Lying-in Hospital .....	Do .....	2	104	106	4
Magdalen Asylum.....	Do .....	25	29	54	24
House of Providence.....	Do .....	128	113	241	84
Girls' Home and Public Nursery .....	Do .....	96	64	149	..
Boys' Home .....	Do .....	46	67	113	..
Orphans' Home .....	Kingston .....	30	26	56	28
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	Hamilton.....	100	30	130	12
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society.....	Do .....	35	11	46	9
Protestant Orphan Asylum .....	Ottawa .....	28	21	40	23
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum .....	Do .....	61	40	101	41
House of Industry.....	Toronto .....	86	231	317	236
House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick.....	Kingston .....	22	230	252	222
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	Ottawa .....	54	31	85	39
		1,024	1,137	2,161	939
					67
					893
					665
					1,126
					108

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

Protestants of any de-  
nomination.

Roman Catholics.

Any other religion or  
not known.

RETURN of particulars required by the Legislative Assembly from all Charitable Institutions in receipt of Government aid in the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 30th September, 1871.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	LOCATION.	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1871.				EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEP., 1871.			
		Balance from 1870.	From Government.	From Municipalities.	From other sources.	Total.	Expended.	Balance on hand.	REMARKS.
Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Soc'y	Toronto .....	\$ 873 43	\$ 640 00	\$ 625 00	\$ 201 50	\$ 2807 13	\$ 5147 06	\$ 4949 01	\$ 5147 06
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum .....	Do .....	19 10	640 00	300 00	675 40	4796 30	6430 80	6416 70	14 10
Burnside Lying-in Hospital .....	Do .....	663 61	480 00	350 00	141 14	263 16	1897 91	1277 10	620 81
Magdalen Asylum .....	Do .....	11 50	320 00	200 00	392 30	3259 65	4183 45	4175 70	7 75
House of Providence .....	Do .....	335 75	320 00	350 00	596 50	1933 15	3535 40	3439 81	95 59
Girls' Home and Public Nursery .....	Do .....	185 71	320 00	350 00	174 00	1525 88	2565 59	2510 20	55 39
Orphans' Home .....	Kingston .....	640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Expenditure not given.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum .....	Hamilton .....	539 00	640 00	200 00	289 85	3925 00	5593 85	4928 04	665 81
Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society	Do .....	767 68	640 00	808 00	93 00	1421 55	3730 23	3340 57	389 66
Protestant Orphan Asylum .....	Ottawa.....	476 24	480 00	50 00	33 00	2905 93	3945 17	2702 97	3730 23
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum .....	Do .....	4 50	480 00	.....	336 45	1423 35	2244 30	2234 30	3945 17
House of Industry .....	Toronto .....	1168 79	2900 00	4000 00	71 02	2955 52	11095 33	8719 05	10 00
House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick	Kingston .....	2400 00	2400 00	109 00	.....	159 92	2668 92	2881 45	2244 30
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum .....	Ottawa.....	230 30	480 00	25 00	161 75	985 91	1882 96	1779 41	87 47
		5286 61	11860 00	7367 00	3165 87	28362 45	54920 97	49072 31	5837 66

## SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON

*Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.*

## GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 2nd of October, on which occasion there were 36 patients under treatment—24 men and 11 women. With the exception of two persons, who had been in residence over a year, all were recent admissions. I conversed with every patient in the Hospital, all of whom expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with their treatment, both medical and domestic.

The beds and bedding were clean, neat and comfortable, and every part of the House was a model of cleanliness and order, and reflected the greatest credit on the Steward.

The manner in which the affairs of this Hospital are conducted, and the regularity and order that prevail in every department, give indication not only of excellent administrative ability on the part of the Board of Governors, but of the interest taken by them in the work over which they have supervision.

The wards for the treatment of infectious diseases are in the basement of the building, and, although airy and well lighted, their use for that purpose is necessarily attended with danger and risk to the other patients. As there is plenty of room on the Hospital property, I would strongly recommend that a detached building be erected for the treatment of such cases.

The entire Revenue of the Hospital for the year ending 30th September, 1971, was \$6405 93, which was received from the following sources, viz.:

Province of Ontario .....	\$4800 00
Paying Patients.....	722 31
Subscriptions and Donations.....	339 36
Other Sources, including Medical Students' fees.....	544 26
	<hr/>
	6405 93

Although, of the 552 patients awarded admission during the year, 295 were received from the City of Kingston and 47 from the County of Frontenac, neither of these municipalities subscribed to the funds of the Hospital.

An examination of the detailed analysis of Hospital Expenditures attached to this Report will show that the financial affairs of the Hospital are closely and carefully watched, and administered in such a manner as to obtain the greatest amount of good from the limited means at the disposal of the Board of Governors.

604 patients occupied beds in the Hospital during the year; the average stay per patient was 29  $\frac{177}{196}$  days, and the collective stay of the entire admissions 17,583 days.

The places of residence, before admission, of the patients were:—

City of Kingston .....	295
County of Frontenac.....	47
United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.....	65
Lennox and Addington.....	48
Hastings .....	34
Other Counties and Cities in the Province.....	35
Province of Quebec.....	11
Other Provinces in the Dominion.....	6
United States.....	11
	—
	552

#### TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on two occasions during the year.

At my first visit—on the 8th of April—there were 76 patients under treatment, 54 males and 22 females. One of the males was a very bad case of small-pox. He had just arrived, as an emigrant, from Germany, having been sent up to the Hospital *in one of the city cabs*.

The presence of this patient, afflicted with a loathsome infectious disease, in the same building with other patients, although in a separate room, strongly suggested the necessity of outer wards in an isolated building for the treatment of infectious diseases.

The several wards of the Hospital, together with the beds and bedding, were, on this occasion, found in a very creditable state of cleanliness and order.

Three patients expressed a desire to see the physicians who had awarded them admission (who had not visited the Hospital for several days) and by the rules of the Establishment, under whose special care they were.

At my second visit to the Institution, on the 30th November, there were 81 patients in residence, 43 males and 38 females. There were then 6 typhoid fever patients in Hospital, and a considerable number had been under treatment during the two months preceding my visit. I saw and conversed with every patient in the House, all of whom expressed themselves as being satisfied with their medical and domestic treatment.

While nearly all the inmates appeared to be proper subjects for Hospital residence, and a large proportion were recent admissions, still there were a few who had been in the Hospital for long periods, and although afflicted with bodily ailments, it was evident that some of them were not proper subjects for a curative institution, and were occupying free beds, to the exclusion of acute cases.

I was present when dinner was served to the patients. The dietary was very liberal and of good quality,

The large associated wards and all of those on the second flat were in a very fair state of cleanliness and order, but the corridors and wards in the upper story (some of which were occupied by patients) were quite the reverse, and the walls and ceilings of the whole building were much in want of whitewashing. The state of the water-closets indicated an insufficient water supply and defective trapping, ventilation and sewerage, all of which, in a complete and effective state, are the most important sanitary requisites of an hospital.

I suggested to the House Surgeon the propriety of occupying the front wards of the hospital, some of which were entirely unoccupied and others only by a few patients. These rooms have good natural ventilation, plenty of light, and are otherwise cheerful, while some of those occupied in the rear are quite the opposite in these respects.

The wards are warmed by stoves, while the corridors are without any means of heating at all, in consequence of which the warmth is very uneven in the dormitories and quite insufficient in other parts of the building.

There appears to be great necessity for the introduction of steam heating arrangements into the hospital, where evenness of temperature is so important a matter.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 703—502 males and 201 females, who were received from the following places:

City of Toronto.....	309
County of York.....	170
Other Counties in the Province.....	52
Foreigners, Emigrants, etc.....	172
	703

The receipts of the hospital and the sources from which the revenue was received were as follow:

Province of Ontario.....	\$11,200 00
City of Toronto.....	1,718 91
Other Municipalities.....	169 60
Paying Patients.....	1,737 58
Students' Admission Fee.....	426 00
Income from Property .....	6,247 83
	21,499 92

Little, if any, of the income from property is available for the purposes of hospital maintenance, and is all absorbed in the payment of interest upon, and redemption of, Hospital Debentures.

The expenditures of the hospital for the same period were as follows:

Food, Medicine and Medical Comforts.....	\$7,810 79
Salaries and Wages, Fuel and all other charges for ordinary main- tenance.....	8,456 68
Interest on Outstanding Debentures.....	4,046 29
Debentures Redeemed.....	3,000 00
	23,313 76

#### HAMILTON CITY HOSPITAL.

An official visit was paid to this hospital on the 6th September, on which day there were 60 patients in residence, of whom 39 were males and 21 females, one of the last named a child born in the house. The beds in the main building, both in the male and female wards, were nearly all occupied by patients of recent admission. One of the inmates of the detached wards had been three years in the house, and three others, over a year; with these exceptions the awarding of admission to the hospital appeared to have been made with a view to carrying out the curative design of the institution. Of the four cases of long residence above referred to, all had ailments, still they were not of a character requiring continued hospital treatment.

I have again a most favourable report to make of the general condition and management of this hospital.

The patients (with every one of whom I conversed) were all satisfied with their medical treatment, and the domestic comforts of the house.

The various wards of the Hospital, together with the domestic departments, were found in excellent order, and thoroughly neat and clean throughout,—the beds and bedding comfortable and sufficient, the dietaries liberal and well served, and the general management of the affairs of the Hospital very satisfactory. One of the wards was a little overcrowded, and did not afford sufficient cubic space for the number of beds made up in it.

The revenue of the Hospital, and the sources from which it came during the year, were as follow:—

From the Province .....	\$4,800 00
" the City of Hamilton.....	1,903 80
" other municipalities.....	198 67
" paying patients .....	217 58
	7,120 05

The utmost economy, consistent with efficient administration, is exhibited in the expenditures, which were as follows:—

For food and medicine .....	\$3,484 54
Salaries, wages, fuel, and all other expenses....	3,545 11
	<hr/>
	\$7,029 65

As 536 patients passed through the Hospital during the past year, with a collective stay of 21,608 days, it would thus appear that the daily cost for each patient's food and medicine was 16·12c. per day, and for all other Hospital expenses, 16·40c., making a little over 32 cents for the entire daily maintenance of each patient. The 536 patients were received from the following places:—

City of Hamilton.....	346
County of Wentworth.....	47
Other Counties of the Province.....	65
Emigrants, foreigners, etc. ....	78
	<hr/>
	536

#### LONDON CITY HOSPITAL.

Another change of premises has been made by this Hospital, making four removals since 1857.

On the 18th April, the military Hospital, within the barracks, was again taken possession of by the local authorities, and the old building outside of the enclosure abandoned. Although the buildings now occupied are a great improvement upon the old premises, still it is very desirable that a building should be erected, possessing all the modern requirements of an Hospital in respect to structural, sanitary, and domestic arrangement. As there is now a fund in the hands of Trustees available for that purpose, it is to be hoped that the erection of such a building will not be long delayed. I inspected the House on the 16th August, on which occasion there were 15 patients under treatment,—6 men and 9 women. Two of the male patients had been in the Hospital over 3 years, and two of the females about two years. Three of the number were not proper subjects for an Hospital; all the rest were acute cases and recent admissions.

The wards and other portions of the building were inspected, together with the beds and bedding, and the whole found in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The dormitories were well ventilated and comfortable, with plenty of space. The patients, with one exception, expressed themselves as being satisfied with their treatment.

The amounts received during the year for the support of the Hospital, and the sources from which the revenue came, were as follow:—

Province of Ontario .....	\$2,400 00
City of London .....	778 62
Other Municipalities.....	45 00
	<hr/>
	3,223 62

The expenditures for the same period were:

For food, medicine and medical comforts .....	\$1,219 41
Salaries and wages, fuel and all other expenses	2,004 11
	<hr/>
	\$3,223 52

215 patients were treated during the year, whose collective stay in the Hospital was 4,680 days. The daily cost of food is thus shewn to be 26·04c. for each patient, and for all other expenses 42·81c., or a total daily cost for each patient of 68·85c. The patients were received from the following places:

City of London .....	130
County of Middlesex.....	17
Other Counties of the Province.....	58
Emigrants .....	10
	<hr/>
	215

In addition to Hospital accommodation having been awarded to the above number, 780 out-door patients received medicines. One case of Asiatic cholera is among the list of diseases for which patients were admitted to the Hospital.

#### COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

Statutory inspection was made of this Hospital on the 26th September. The several wards as well as every other department of the Hospital were found in a neat, clean and well-ordered condition. The beds throughout the Institution were comfortable, and the bedding well kept and sufficient. The rooms in the garret, which at my visit were occupied by two typhoid fever patients, lacked the means of proper ventilation, and were rather close and confined. All the other wards were airy and comfortable. A small-pox patient occupied one of the detached wards, which are large and airy. There were 17 patients in the Hospital on the day of my visit—14 men and 3 women. One patient had been in residence for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; all the rest were recent admissions. No complaint was received from any of the patients in respect to their treatment.

The Institution lacks many of the essentials of a well-ordered Hospital. The water-closet and bathing arrangements are very deficient.

I was informed that it is the intention of the Board of Governors to add a wing to the present building, in which provision will be made to overcome the present deficiencies of the Hospital. A few single rooms for private paying patients are much wanted.

The sum of \$2,775.51 was received from the following sources for the support of the Hospital:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$1,200 00
Municipalities.. .....	100 00
Paying patients.....	362 45
Hospital property .....	225 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	439 00
Other sources .....	449 06
	<hr/>
	\$2,775 51

The expenditure amounted to \$2,811.86, of which sum \$1,704.76 was for food and medicine, \$1,107.10 for salaries, fuel, light, etc. The daily cost of maintaining each patient was 45.82c., viz., for food 27.79c., and other expenses 18.03c.

The Steward still furnishes the dietary for the patients, for which he receives a fixed sum.

121 patients were admitted to the Hospital during the year ending 30th September; the places from which they came were not given in the returns received from this Hospital.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

Since my last inspection of this Hospital the frame building, then used for the charity has been given up, and a large and commodious stone structure expressly built for Hospital purposes is now used. The internal arrangement of the building, and the sanitary appliances and domestic conveniences, are of the most complete character. In addition to two large associated wards, there are a number of single rooms for private patients, with sufficient cubic space in the entire building for 60 beds.

I inspected the Hospital on the 26th September, on which occasion every part of the Hospital was in the highest state of cleanliness and order. There were 11 patients under treatment—4 men and 7 women.

\$2,659.12 were received from various sources during the year for the support of the Hospital, viz.:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$1,200 00
Paying patients .....	1,207 25
Subscriptions and donations.....	132 44
Other sources .....	119 43
	<hr/>
	\$2,659 12

250 patients passed through the Hospital for the same period, representing a collective stay of 8,028 days.

#### HOTEL-DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

Inspected this hospital on the 2nd October, on which occasion there were 10 patients in residence—6 men and 4 women. The wards were admirably clean and neatly kept, and the beds and bedding comfortable and sufficient.

200 patients were admitted during the year—109 males and 91 females; of this number  
 65 were received from the City of Kingston,  
 72 from the County of Frontenac,  
 31 from other Counties in the Province,  
 32 Emigrants and Foreigners.

The entire revenue of the hospital for the same period was \$2,092 19, received from the following sources, viz:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$800 00
Paying Patients.....	220 91
Subscriptions, donations, &c .....	832 86
All other sources.....	238 42
	<hr/>
	\$2,092 19

The expenditures for ordinary maintenance were as follows:

For Food and Medicine.....	\$1,109 99
Fuel, Water and all other expenses .....	579 71
	<hr/>
	\$1,689 70

#### GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

Inspection was made of this hospital on the 7th September, there being on that day 9 patients under treatment—7 men and 2 women. I conversed with the patients, all of whom expressed themselves as being satisfied with their treatment.

The large associated ward for males is roomy and well ventilated, with sufficient cubic space for a greater number of beds than were then made up in it, but the rooms for female patients are rather too confined.

Every department of the hospital and the beds and bedding were found in excellent order, and the comfort of the patients well looked after.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of good nurses. At my visit in September the matron had to do all the work, as none could be engaged. 121 patients were awarded admission to the hospital for the year ending 30th September, received from the following places:

Town of St. Catharines.....	49
County of Lincoln .....	16
Other Counties in the Province.....	36
Emigrants, Foreigners, etc.....	20
	<hr/>
	121

The entire receipts of the hospital for the same period amounted to \$3,057 25, received from the following sources.

Province of Ontario.....	\$1,000 00
Dominion Government .....	500 00
Municipalities.....	400 00
Property.....	48 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.....	503 75
Other sources.....	605 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,057 25

The ordinary expenditures of the hospital amounted to \$1,961 51, in addition to which \$651 20 were paid on the new hospital property.

#### EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

This Infirmary was inspected on the 28th August, on which occasion there were 8 patients residing in the house under treatment, of whom two were residents of the City of Toronto, and six from other parts of the Province.

Of the above number five were paying patients in respect to board, while one was supported by a municipality, one by a Free Masons' Lodge, and one was on the free list.

In addition to the patients in residence on the day of my visit, 17 persons received free prescriptions and medical treatment for diseases of the eye and ear. The dormitories of the Infirmary were well kept, with good window ventilation. 12 beds were made up, although the cubic space of the room afforded room for 14.

The location of the house occupied for the purposes of the Infirmary, on Adelaide St., is very central, and the rooms on the first and second story are airy and comfortable, but the ground space is very limited.

I trust, however, that the Board of Managers will soon see their way to the acquirement of a more suitable house for the purposes of the Infirmary. More cheerful surroundings, combined with greater quietness and retirement, would be preferable for persons undergoing painful operations for diseases of the eye and ear.

The operations of the Infirmary for the year ending 30th September were as follow:—

##### *In-door Patients.*

Number in residence on the 30th September, 1870...	5
Admitted during the year.....	53
Total number under treatment.....	58

These patients came from the following places:—

Toronto .....	9
County of York.....	1
Other Counties in the Province .....	44
Other countries .....	4
	— 58

Of this number 33 paid for their board and lodging in the Infirmary while under treatment, 12 were supported by Municipalities, and 13 were free patients or supported by Benevolent Associations.

In addition to the resident patients, 198 external patients received prescriptions and medical treatment, of whom 171 came from the City of Toronto, 7 from the County of York, and 20 from other counties.

The receipts of the Infirmary, and the sources from which they came, were as follow:

Province of Ontario .....	\$750 00
City of Toronto .....	100 00
Private subscriptions and donations.....	253 22
	—
	\$1,103 22

#### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Inspection was made of this House on the 3rd October. Every part of the Establishment was inspected, and every part of it was found in a dilapidated, disorderly, and untidy state. The houses occupied, whether in respect to their location, construction, internal arrangement or general surroundings, are utterly unfitted for the purposes of the Charity, and the space upon which they are built is entirely too confined. With all these deficiencies, cleanliness and order cannot be expected, although more might be done in that direction by a liberal use of white-wash and the scrubbing brush, the basement of one of the buildings, which is occupied for kitchen, laundry and dining-room purposes, is in a very bad condition, with the floors rotting away, and from the bad smell which pervaded it, the drainage must be very

defective. The dormitories are very low in the ceiling, and in the winter time when window ventilation cannot be used, which is the only mode of airing, the rooms must be exceedingly close and disagreeable, as some of them were on the day of my visit.

The bedding was very scant, and by no means neat or tidy.

There were 30 inmates on the register, although I only saw 27, of whom 14 were men, 9 women, and 4 children. With the exception of the 4 children and their mother (the family of a rifleman then in gaol), the inmates of the House were all received from Kingston, except two who were received from its immediate vicinity. Two of the women were of unsound mind, although more idiotic than insane; and another was deformed and helpless; one of the men also was an idiot, and one quite blind. The rations given to the inmates are supplied by contract, and cost  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day for the ordinary ration, in addition to which vegetables are sometimes supplied from the garden in the rear of the House; besides which, an extra ration is supplied every week. No complaints were received from the inmates in respect to the dietaries. I was informed by the manager that the Corporation of the City of Kingston had secured new premises for the purposes of the Charity, for which there is great necessity.

The operations of the House, and the movements of the inmates for the year ending 30th September were as follow:—

Number remaining in residence on the 30th Sep., 1870...	22
Admitted during the year.....	230
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	252
Of whom there were discharged.....	222
Remaining in the House on the 30th September, 1871	30
	<hr/>
	252

These inmates were received from the following places:—

City of Kingston .....	100
County of Frontenac .....	20
Other Counties of the Province .....	76
Emigrants, foreigners, &c ,.....	56
<hr/>	
	252

The average stay of each inmate in the House was  $53\frac{1}{2}$  days, and the collective stay of the total number was equal to 13,432 days.

No relief is granted to out-door poor by this establishment.

The receipts of the House, and the sources from which they come, were as follow:—

Province of Ontario.....	\$2,400 00
Payments of inmates .....	109 00
Subscriptions and bequests .....	86 00
From other sources .....	73 92
<hr/>	
	\$2,668 92

The expenditures for the same period were as follows:—

Provisions, food, medicine and medical comforts.....	\$1,143 63
Furniture and furnishings .....	157 32
Clothing for inmates.....	128 13
Fuel and light.....	414 19
Laundry and cleaning .....	70 20
Salaries and wages .....	450 00
Taxes, insurance and contingencies .....	66 01
Repairs—ordinary and extraordinary .....	86 90
Other expenditures.....	65 07
	<hr/>
	\$2,581 45

## HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

This establishment was inspected on the 24th August, when every part of the house and premises were found in the most admirable order and scrupulously clean and neat throughout.

The beds, of which there were 89 made up in the house, were very comfortable and the bedding in a clean and tidy condition and sufficient for the requirements of the House.

There were 70 persons on the register on the day of my visit, of that number I saw and conversed with 51; the remainder, although they slept and boarded in the house, were absent at the time. The 51 inmates comprised 23 men, 18 women and 10 children.

No complaints were received from any of the inmates.

The health of the House had been good during the year. At my visit I found three of the inmates in bed, whose only ailment was extreme old age.

There were 8 physical defectives among the number in residence, six of whom were blind and two had lost the use of their legs, one of the last named was quite idiotic, and the other an imbecile, neither of these persons appeared to be proper cases for this House—where their care is attended with great trouble.

The inmates were generally clean in their appearance and were comfortably clothed.

The general management of the affairs of this important public charity is all that could be desired, and the funds are expended so as to accomplish the greatest possible benefit, all of which is in a great measure due to the excellent system of administering its affairs and the efficient and thorough manner in which the Trustees, Managers and Visiting Committees perform their duties, as well as the excellent domestic management of the Superintendent, Mr. Duckett.

The operations of the House and the movements of the inmates for the year ending the 30th September are given in the following summary:—

Number of inmates remaining in the House on the 30th	
September, 1870 .....	86
Admissions during the year.....	231
	—
	317
Of whom there were discharged.....	236
Died in the House .....	10
Remaining in the House on the 30th Sep., 1871....	71
	—
	317

The places of residence of the 317 inmates were as follow:—

From the City of Toronto .....	159
County of York and other Counties of the Province .....	97
Emigrants and foreigners .....	61
	—
	317

The average stay of each inmate in the House was 112 days, and the collective stay of the total number for the year was equal to 35,564 days.

In addition to maintaining the 317 persons before named as residents of the House, relief in various forms was granted to 2,043 out-door poor, representing 408 families. Coal and bread were distributed to this class in the City, and in cases of extreme poverty, accompanied by sickness, rations of tea, sugar, oatmeal and rice were also given.

The residences of the out-door poor thus relieved were as follow:—

City of Toronto.....	1099
County of York and other Counties.....	245
Wandering poor, having no claim upon any municipality	195
Emigrants and foreigners.....	504
	—
	2043

The revenue of the establishment for the year, and the sources from which it was received, were as follow:—

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From Province of Ontario.....	\$2900 00
City of Toronto.....	4000 00
Payment of Inmates.....	71 02
Income from property belonging to the House.....	577 90
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals.....	2191 62
Other sources.....	186 00
	<hr/>
	9,926 54

The expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz.:-

Provisions, food, medicine and medical comforts....	\$3,801 81
Furniture and furnishings.....	423 33
Clothing for inmates.....	260 88
Fuel and light.....	1,790 67
Laundry and cleaning.....	61 25
Salaries and wages.....	700 00
Taxes, insurances and contingencies.....	223 65
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.....	641 77
Other expenditures.....	816 57
	<hr/>
	8719 93

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I herewith transmit the Annual Reports of the Medical Superintendents of Asylums for the Insane, together with those of the Warden of the Provincial Reformatory and the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, all of which contain interesting and valuable information in connection with the Establishments under their charge.

I have the honour to be  
Your Excellency's  
Most obedient servant,

J. W. LANGMUIR,  
*Inspector.*

Office Inspector,  
Asylums, Prisons, &c. &c.,  
Toronto.



## APPENDIX TO REPORT

OP

## INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &amp;c.,

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM  
FOR INSANE, TORONTO.

J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
Inspector of Asylums, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour of addressing to you the following annual report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum (now designated, by authority of Statute of Ontario, Cap. xviii., of the 34th of Victoria, "The Asylum for Insane, Toronto"), for the official year, ending 30th September, 1871, being the 31st from the first opening of the institution.

The operations of the Asylum for the twelve months ending as above, are represented by the following summary:—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining on 1st October, 1870.....	227	302	529
Admitted since.....	115	59	174
 Total under treatment.....	342	361	703
 Discharged.....	37	40	77
Eloped.....	1	0	1
Died.....	16	12	28
 54	52	106	
 Remaining 1st October, 1871.....	288	309	597

I have frequently pointed out the fallaey, in a practical or scientific relation, of comparison between the admissions and discharges of any one year. Considering the average period of residence of recovering patients, the erroneousness of this system must be obvious. For the year ending 30th September, 1870, this average, after excluding nine long resident cases, was 9 months and 25 days; but including the nine, it was 16 months and 11 days. For the year now closed it has been 10 months and 25 days for the whole discharged; but excluding seven resident from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years, it has been 5 months and 28 days for the remainder, which is a much lower figure than perhaps ever before here. It is, however, to be observed that the fund drawn upon, of newly admitted patients, has been larger than usual, and that the discharges from these may truly be regarded as the cream of the whole; for hardly in

any former year has so large a proportion of incurables been sent in. It is very certain that but few of those remaining will give short periods of residence.

Of the 174 patients admitted in the last twelve months, only 43 have been discharged, thus nearly ratifying the principle of calculation urged by me in former reports.

The nationalities of the 174 admitted in the year, have been as follows:

Born in England.....	38
"  Ireland.....	35
"  Scotland.....	24
"  Canada.....	70
"  United States.....	4
"  other countries.....	3
	174

For the first time in the history of this Asylum, England has over-topped Ireland in the supply of patients. Should any hunters-up of British injustice see, in this new fact, another proof of the oppression of their native land, they may, perhaps, be soothed by the probability, that of the 70 native Canadians admitted, a fair proportion have been of Irish parentage.

Of the total admitted since the first opening of the institution, in January, 1851, the nationalities have been as follow:

Born in England .....	644
"  Ireland .....	1,422
"  Scotland.....	586
"  Canada.....	912
"  United States.....	141
"  other countries.....	125
Total.....	3,830

The religious distinctions of 174 admitted last year have been :

English Church .....	56
Presbyterian .....	39
Methodists .....	34
Roman Catholics.....	27
All others.....	18
Total .....	174

The religious distinctions of the total (3,830) admitted since the first opening, are shown by the following figures :

English Church.....	1,177
Presbyterian .....	874
Methodist .....	554
R. Catholic .....	896
All others.....	329
Total .....	3,830

The civil state of the above 3,830 has been :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married (including widowed).....	905	1,189	2,094
Single.....	1,086	650	1,736
	1,991	1,839	3,830

Disposals of the above 3,830 :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged.....	1,078	958	2,036
Eloped.....	34	9	43
Died.....	414	386	800
Assigned to Malden, 1861.....	108	91	199
Assigned to Orillia, 1865, and transferred after.....	69	86	155
Remaining in the Toronto Asylum, 1st Oct., 1871.....	288	309	597
 Total.....	1,991	1,839	3,830

The numbers sent in from various counties and cities in the past year have been as follow:

WESTERN.	EASTERN.
Brant.....	1
Bruce.....	1
Gray.....	3
Haldimand.....	3
Halton.....	3
Huron.....	2
Lambton.....	1
Lincoln.....	4
Middlesex.....	2
Oxford.....	2
Peel.....	4
Perth.....	5
Simcoe.....	8
Waterloo.....	3
Wellington.....	9
Wentworth.....	4
York.....	9
City of Toronto.....	37
", Hamilton.....	6
County of Monck.....	1
Michigan.....	1
 109	 65
Total.....	174

The counties and cities from which the present 597 residents have been sent are as follow:

WESTERN.	EASTERN.
Brant.....	10
Bruce.....	3
Elgin.....	5
Essex.....	2
Grey.....	12
Haldimand.....	7
Halton.....	20
Huron.....	19
Kent.....	3
Lambton.....	3
 Carleton.....	13
Dundas.....	4
Durham.....	19
Frontenac.....	3
Glengarry.....	9
Grenville.....	7
Hastings.....	8
Lanark.....	10
Lennox and Addington.....	4
Leeds.....	11

EASTERN.	WESTERN.
Lincoln .....	15
Middlesex .....	7
Norfolk .....	3
Oxford .....	4
Peel .....	16
Perth .....	18
Simcoe .....	16
Waterloo .....	10
Wellington .....	25
Welland .....	9
Wentworth .....	20
York .....	29
Algoma .....	1
City of Toronto .....	102
, Hamilton .....	27
, London .....	2
Michigan .....	1
	389
Total .....	597
	208

The counties and cities from which the whole number of 3,830 have been sent, are as follow:

WESTERN.	EASTERN.
Algoma .....	2
Brant .....	71
Bruce .....	12
Elgin .....	46
Essex .....	28
Grey .....	45
Haldimand .....	36
Halton .....	103
Huron .....	88
Kent .....	36
Lambton .....	43
Lincoln .....	126
Middlesex .....	96
Monck .....	1
Norfolk .....	30
Oxford .....	45
Peel .....	111
Perth .....	70
Simcoe .....	114
Waterloo .....	58
Welland .....	56
Wentworth .....	130
Wellington .....	153
York .....	325
City of Toronto .....	685
, Hamilton .....	156
, London .....	25
Michigan .....	1
Unassignable, East and West.....	40
	2,732
Total .....	3,830
	1,098

The preceding table exhibits the excessive extent to which the City of Toronto has drawn on the benefits of the Asylum. Surely more than one bed in six, from the opening of the Asylum, has been over the fair share. There are now 102 insane persons, former residents of Toronto, in this house, and to this number must be added those belonging to Toronto now in the London and Rockwood Asylums.

To those who form their judgment of facts solely on figures, no further proof would be necessary to warrant the assertion, that Toronto is the maddest hole in all Canada if not in all the world. This year it has sent in more than one-fifth of all admitted, and yet you are aware of the fact that many whom I was unable to admit, were sent from the Toronto Gaol to the Rockwood Asylum.

I find by examination of the 1st volume of the Admission Register, that in the first 12½ years of the existence of the Asylum the proportion of Toronto residents was even larger than latterly. Out of 1,382 admitted in that period, 288 appear to have belonged to Toronto. I am inclined to think that even this falls below the truth, for I have found, as may be observed in the table, 40 names registered without any assigned prior residence. Some names thus standing I personally know to be residents of Toronto. The conclusion is therefore warrantable, that some proportion of those now ranked as *unassignable* belonged to Toronto. It is doubtful whether the County of York's number (325) does not include some Torontonians, for throughout the first 7 or 8 years, the Register shows only the old *districts* of Upper Canada from which patients came and nothing more. As far as my actual or acquired knowledge of the prior residence of patients has enabled me to rectify this defect, I have done so; but though York was the leading County of the old *Home District*, and certainly did send in more patients than any other in the early years of the Asylum, I doubt not some injustice may have been done to it. In those old days, ink and time appear to have been scarce in the Asylum.

Perhaps similar injustice has, from the same cause, been done to other Counties: as Lincoln, Middlesex, Wentworth and Wellington, whilst contiguous Counties belonging to the same districts, appear with lower figures than the actual facts would verify.

Of the 597 patients now in this Asylum, 45 have been resident between 30 and 18½ years, 148 have been resident between 18½ and 9½ years, and the remaining 404 from 9½ years down to 10 days. The London Asylum has 73 patients of the first period, and 142 of the second, who were transferred from Toronto to Malden and Orillia.

#### WARRANT PATIENTS.

The following is a return of the insane persons sent to this Asylum from various County Gaols, under warrants of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario:—

DATE OF ADMISSION.	REGISTER No.	GAOL FROM WHICH SENT.	PROSPECT OF CASE.
1869.		Counties of	
August .....	6.....	Wentworth .....	Incurable.
October .....	19.....	Bruce .....	do
October .....	22.....	York .....	do
December .....	30.....	Victoria .....	do
1870.			
January .....	20.....	Peel .....	do
March .....	1.....	Leeds .....	do
" .....	1.....	Hastings .....	Discharged 21st January, 1871.
" .....	15.....	York .....	Incurable.
May....	17.....	Welland .....	do
July .....	7.....	York .....	Very doubtful.
September .....	2.....	Welland .....	Incurable.
" .....	24.....	Wentworth .....	do
" .....	26.....	Lambton .....	Discharged 25th May, 1871.
" .....	26.....	Lanark and Renfrew .....	do 21st March, 1871.
" .....	27.....	Norfolk .....	Incurable.
" .....	28.....	Grey .....	Doubtful.
October .....	11.....	York .....	Discharged 10th May, 1871.
" .....	15.....	Perth .....	do 10th January, 1871.
" .....	20.....	Wentworth .....	Incurable.
" .....	20.....	Hastings .....	do but dis. 26 July, '71.
" .....	27.....	York .....	Discharged 2nd April, 1871.
" .....	28.....	Peterboro' .....	Incurable.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	REGISTER No.	GAOL FROM WHICH SENT.	PROSPECT OF CASE.
1870.		Counties of	
November	4	Oxford .....	Very doubtful.
"	4	Durham and Northumberland .....	Incurable.
"	12	Perth .....	Very doubtful.
"	14	Hastings .....	Incurable.
"	15	Lennox and Addington .....	Discharged 16th May, 1871.
"	22	Waterloo .....	Incurable.
"	22	Perth .....	do
December	2	Grey .....	Discharged 17th March, 1871.
"	6	Peterboro' .....	Incurable.
"	10	Wentworth .....	Died 19th January, 1871.
"	10	Wellington .....	Died 6th April, 1871.
"	10	do .....	Very doubtful.
"	10	Lennox and Addington .....	do
"	19	Durham and Northumberland .....	May recover.
"	27	York .....	Discharged 17th April, 1871.
"	27	do .....	do 26th June, 1871.
"	28	Ontario .....	Incurable.
1871.			
January	3	Halton .....	Discharged 17th April, 1871.
"	14	Peel .....	do 21st do
"	25	Durham and Northumberland .....	Incurable.
February	16	Wellington .....	do
"	22	York .....	Doubtful.
March	3	do .....	do
"	7	Lincoln .....	Incurable.
"	8	Wentworth .....	Discharged 1st October, 1871.
"	9	Peterboro' .....	Incurable.
"	30	do .....	do
"	30	do .....	Very doubtful.
April	20	York .....	Case doubtful.
"	24	Wellington .....	May recover.
"	24	York .....	Discharged 22nd June, 1871.
"	24	do .....	Incurable.
"	26	Carleton .....	Doubtful.
"	26	do .....	Very doubtful.
"	27	Leeds .....	do
May	4	Carleton .....	Doubtful.
"	10	Prescott and Russell .....	Very doubtful.
"	17	Wellington .....	Incurable.
"	25	Lincoln .....	May recover.
June	9	York .....	Idiot.
"	19	Lincoln .....	May recover.
"	26	York .....	Very doubtful.
July	4	do .....	do
"	26	Hastings .....	do
"	26	York .....	do
"	27	Peterboro' .....	do
August	2	Carleton .....	Doubtful.
"	4	York .....	May be discharged, but jealous of wife.
"	7	Simcoe .....	May recover.
September	1	Lanark and Renfrew .....	No 3654 back.
"	6	Ontario .....	Doubtful.
"	19	Rockwood Asylum .....	Incurable.

Of the above, Nos. 3544, 3562, 3582, 3583, 3588, 3609, 3623, 3717, 3739, 3743, 3786 and 3829 were female lunatics. All the rest were males.

I fear that a comparison made between the column headed "Prospect of cases," and the promises of the Gaol Surgeons, may lead to the belief that many of the patients in the above list have much deteriorated since entering the Asylum. Some, indeed, are worse, and it required no gift of prophecy to predict their downward course. Others are better in bodily condition, but their mental powers have been long ago hopelessly dethroned. It seems to me not doubtful, that if the system of warrant committal of all sorts of insane people continues for any length of time, our present three Asylums will be filled with incurables, and not a bed will be available for acute and hopeful cases.

A fourth Asylum will be very soon be found requisite; and now that we have been informed by high authority, that "it has been proven that the maintenance of the insane can be done at one-half the cost of formerly" (vide *London Free Press* of 10th June, 1871), there can be no reason for procrastination.

The Province is overflowingly rich, and very prosperous, and insanity is not on the wane. God forbid, however, that any of those philanthropists, who would cut down the Toronto Asylum allowance of beef, bread, butter, blankets, tea and sugar, fifty per cent., should themselves suffer under this reduction. No one would desire that even the most earnest teetotaler should fall into dementia, or the grave, from lack of either food or stimulants. I am sure that an abundance of the former is the best curative of insanity; and I have seen more good done by the latter in this Institution than they ever have accomplished in contested elections.

Our daily ration of beef (bones included) averages about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  ounces. Some of our people, with softening brains, require very liberal diet. It would be hard times with these should a competitive Irish poor-house system of dietetics become the high road to popularity.

We have now, too, a decent number of paying patients, of various degrees of respectability, for whom it is not only advisable, but just and proper, to provide some variety of diet, and some extra comforts.

The following table will show that this Asylum is not altogether a pauper Institution. A steady increase in the number of respectable paying patients has, of late years, taken place.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	REGISTER No.	RATE CHARGED.	REMARKS.
1850.....	April 26.....	920	\$3 per week.
1851.....	July 17.....	1070	3 ".....
1853.....	May 17.....	1352	1 ".....
".....	Oct. 24.....	1448	2 ".....
1855.....	April 26.....	1647	125 per year.
".....	May 8.....	1651	1 per week.
1856.....	Dec. 8.....	1825	2 ".....
1857.....	July 2.....	1943	2 ".....
".....	Nov. 5.....	2223	2 ".....
1861.....	Jan. 15.....	2435	1 ".....
".....	May 21.....	2506	Reduced from \$2.
1862.....	April 4.....	2671	1 ".....
1863.....	July 6.....	2895	2 ".....
".....	Aug. 7.....	2916	2 ".....
1864.....	March 16.....	3008	5 ".....
1865.....	May 18.....	3148	1 ".....
".....	" 22.....	3149	2 ".....
".....	July 27.....	3177	2 ".....
".....	Aug. 20.....	3181	2 ".....
1866.....	July 2.....	3242	2 ".....
1867.....	July 23.....	3318	3 ".....
".....	" 30.....	3320	2 ".....
".....	Aug. 26.....	3325	2 ".....
".....	Sept. 7.....	3328	3 ".....
".....	Nov. 15.....	3365	2 ".....
".....	Dec. 13.....	3379	2.75 ".....
1868.....	March 12.....	3404	3 ".....
".....	" 24.....	3407	2 ".....
".....	April 20.....	3418	2 ".....
".....	Aug. 4.....	3442	3 ".....
".....	" 21.....	3447	2 ".....
".....	Oct. 31.....	3467	3 ".....
1869.....	April 12.....	3491	2 ".....
".....	May 18.....	3497	3 ".....
".....	" 27.....	3501	2 ".....
".....	June 5.....	3508	2 ".....
".....	" 16.....	3513	4 ".....
".....	July 6.....	3516	4 ".....
".....	Oct. 1.....	3537	4 ".....
".....	" 22.....	3544	3 ".....
".....	Nov. 16.....	3549	2 ".....
".....	Dec. 13.....	3555	2 ".....
".....	" 15.....	3557	3 ".....
".....	" 30.....	3562	2 ".....
1870.....	Jan. 20.....	3568	3 ".....
".....	" 21.....	3569	1 ".....
".....	" 27.....	3573	4 ".....
".....	July 12.....	3627	2 ".....
".....	Sept. 2.....	3644	1 ".....
".....	" 21.....	3649	4 ".....
".....	" 26.....	3653	4 ".....
".....	Oct. 17.....	3667	2 ".....

DATE OF ADMISSION.	REGISTER No.	RATE CHARGED.	REMARKS.
1870			
Oct. 20	3671	4 per week.....	
" 26	3679	4 "	
" Nov. 14	3689	2 "	
" 25	3697	4 "	
" Dec. 7	3703	2.75 "	
" 8	3705	4 "	
" 16	3711	4 "	
1871			
Jan. 12	3724	5 "	
" 16	3728	4 "	
Feb. 14	3733	2 "	
March 7	3742	5 "	
" 14	3746	2 "	do do
" 28	3750	2 "	
" 30	3751		
April 1	3753	4 "	
" 5	3754	4 "	
" 24	3764		do do
May 2	3773	3 "	
" 3	3774	4 "	
" 9	3776	2 "	
" 19	3779	2 "	
" 26	3782	4 "	
June 23	3789	2 "	
" 28	3791	5 "	
" 30	3793	4 "	
July 4	3794	4 "	
" 7	3797	4 "	
" 10	3798	4 "	
" 10	3799	2 "	
" 13	3800	2 "	
" 20	3802	4 "	
" 20	3803	5 "	
" 20	3805	1 "	
" 27	3806		
" 29	3807	2 "	
Aug. 2	3809		do do
" 2	3810	2 "	
" 3	3811	3 "	
" 12	3815	2 "	
" 18	3817	2 "	
" 19	3818	2 "	
" 29	3822	4 "	
" 31	3823		do do
Sept. 18	3827	2 "	
" 21	3830	2 "	

The preceding list comprises 92 paying patients, exclusive of five warrant patients, the rate to be charged for whom I am unable to state; but I presume the omission is not important, for I doubt if much will be realized from this class. The others are, or should be, all good, viz.:—

4 at \$5 per week .....	\$1,040 00	per year.
24 at 4 "	4,992 00	"
13 at 3 "	2,028 00	"
2 at 2.75 "	286 00	"
40 at 2 "	4,160 00	"
8 at 1 "	416 00	"
1 at \$125 per year.....	125 00	

Total..... \$13,047 00

It is my belief that the paying list will undergo a gradual annual augmentation; and, under the operation of the new by-law framed by you and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, there is good reason to expect that much less will be lost by arrearage than formerly.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The admissions in the past twelve months have been more numerous than in any corres-

ponding period for the last ten years; but this fact is merely indicative of increased accommodation for patients, rather than of positive increase of insanity. Those, however, who imagine that demand for provision for the insane in this Province will subside with increase of provision for their lodgment, will find they have been much mistaken. Proximity to Asylums and railroad facilities, are the most potent multipliers of Asylum residents. A glance at the tables of counties, which have been given, must settle this question. York, Simcoe, Peel, Halton, Wellington, Lincoln, Ontario, Durham, and Northumberland, are surely striking illustrations of the fact; and now that a "net-work of narrow guages" is on the eve of construction, lunatics from the back country will come in far more numerously than before.

It is very improbable that if the City of Toronto had been obliged to pay as much for conveyance to the Asylum of each pauper lunatic as the City of Ottawa, or the County of Bruce, the total number sent in by it would now stand at 685. Were each municipality to pay for the Asylum maintenance of its own pauper insane, he must be a blind leader of the blind who does not see what constituencies would profit by the change.

Of the 174 patients admitted in the year, 17 were cases of general paresis in various stages of the disease,—some, indeed, almost in a moribund state. Five of the 17 are already dead, and when the remaining 12 may be called away is but a question of time. Two of the above five lived each only 4 and 7 days after admission. Had their friends been correctly informed of their critical condition, they would not have sent them to this house to die. Five epileptics were admitted; two of these have died. The other three must stand on our list of incurables, with too many like them, until the summons comes for their relief. When once epilepsy has culminated in insanity, though the force of the fits may be moderated by medicine, or even intervals of remission may be obtained, yet, as to radical cure, I fear that has not yet been realized. Among our discharges for the year, there were, indeed, two patients who had been affected with epilepsy, but only slightly insane. It is hardly doubtful that they will re-appear here, or at some other Asylum.

I hardly know how many *suicidal* patients have come in, for the statements in this relation, made by applicants, are sometimes rather over-coloured. We certainly have had a distressing number of the class who believe themselves to be unpardonable sinners; and it is well known in Asylums, that suicidal tendency is very common in them. As almost the whole of these creatures are really good people, who have been notable for their religious life and tenderness of conscience, I leave it to the common sense of the intelligent reader to assign the efficient cause of the delusion. I shall have occasion to allude to this subject under another head. Though it is a tender one to touch, professional duty commands that it be not evaded.

A few years ago not many patients came in who had not run the round of Bromide of Potash. That hobby appears now to have gone to rest, but we have a vaunted successor in the shape of Chloral Hydrate. If all that has been printed in praise of this drug, in the treatment of insanity, were true, we might expect that Lunatic Asylums would soon be untenanted. It has not yet, however, diminished the number of applications for admission into them, and we know that some cases, in which it had been pretty freely plied before entrance here, have been among our most troublesome and obstinate to deal with. We have found in these cases, as in others in which medication has been overdone, that the almost total negation of drugs has been the best treatment. The science of medicine, or at least of the *materia medica*, is not answerable for failure in the treatment of insanity. The malady can but seldom be brought to a fortunate termination at home; and every well informed physician knows that the efficient means for its cure are not at command unless in buildings constructed for the purpose.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The number of applications made in the year was 279. In these are included the applications by County Sheriffs for admission of lunatics under warrant, and a number made in blank by yourself for similar cases. The Sheriffs almost all sent in subsequent applications, consequently these (13) may be deducted from the 279, thus leaving 266. In this number the applications were left uncompleted in 46 cases, no return having been made of the usual circulars of enquiry.

In 7 cases it was discovered that the patients were in Gaol, consequently outside my sphere of action; 7 others were found to be duplicate applications. I believe the number of these was larger; but so many applications come in without the names of the patients, and

indeed not a few without even the *sex* being mentioned (as country doctors are not sure of any Asylum separation being necessary), that it is not possible to state the precise number of duplicates. Four were referred to the London Asylum, as belonging to the district assigned to that Institution. Twenty-four advised vacancies were declined. A few of the applicants in this class politely acknowledged the awards, and expressed their thanks, explaining why the patients were not sent in, but the majority omitted any notification of their change of purpose; some of these cases turned up again. A mere remission of urgent symptoms, or the close of a paroxysm, is not unfrequently mistaken for recovery, and the offered bed is accordingly not accepted. This is more frequently the case with female patients than with males.

Five applications were on behalf of manifest, or subsequently ascertained, cases of idiots.

The following summary exhibits, with tolerable exactness, the course of applications for the year:—

Total applications registered .....	279
Deduct Inspector's cases .....	13
" cases sent to Gaol .....	7
" duplicates .....	7
" referred to London .....	4
" idiots .....	5
" uncompleted .....	46
" declined vacancies .....	24
	— 106
Remain .....	173

As the admissions of the year amounted to 174, the above remainder of 173 would seem to have been provided for; but 11 or more of the admissions were of persons on behalf of whom application had been made in the preceeding year.

The existing arrearage is now on the female side; but I believe it is not so large as my book exhibits it, for several females entered in it were sent to Gaol, and have been provided for by you at Rockwood and London.

On the whole, the insane of Ontario have in the past year been more amply and promptly provided for than at any other time in the last twenty years; and I am sure there is no State in the American Union, nor any country in Europe, in which they are proportionately more largely and comfortably cared for. But this satisfactory state of matters will not be of long duration, for the admitting capacity of our three Asylums will soon be exhausted; and judging from the quality of cases coming in, it will be vain to calculate on many vacancies from discharges. Beds will be available only when present occupants go to their last narrow beds.

#### DISCHARGES.

The discharges of the past year have been 78, which may be classified thus:—

Recovered .....	63
Improved .....	13
Unimproved .....	2
	— 78

The actual number has been, as here shown, 78 (37 men and 41 women); but as one woman, who was let out on trial at the end of the previous year and returned in the beginning of this year, was reckoned in the discharges of that year's report, I have, in order to keep the numerical sequence right, deducted one from this year's discharges.

Very great but unavoidable inconvenience and confusion results from the concessions occasionally made to the almost semi-insane friends of patients, who insist on taking them home for a season; some under the conviction or hope that they can do as well for them there and at less expense, but others who pay nothing at all remove them under various indefinable caprices. These people can not be expected to have much consideration for the niceties of statistical columns.

Of the patients discharged as "*recovered*," three have relapsed and returned, though at the date of leaving the Asylum, and for a considerable time before, they were quite sane and settled. One of them, however, was a general paretic; I admonished his friends of the improbability of continued sanity, and of the probable fatal issue of some future attack. He remained out nine months, and then returned, but to die in four days. Another was removed by his son, who believed the man was as well as he had ever known him. In a few months he attempted suicide, and was brought back under warrant. Insanity in his case is hereditary—a cousin is here among our incurables. The third relapse was that of a woman alluded to in former reports. She is now in for the eleventh time, and if her husband had more brains than she has, she would never make the dozen times. She has had fourteen children, and after the births of ten of them insanity occurred at various periods of lactation. As her term of procreative function must now be near the close, she will either be freed from her mental infirmity or sink into settled dementia.

Of the 13 discharged "*improved*," only one has been brought back. This patient was taken home merely for adjustment of certain legal affairs, and some "*church inheritance*" matters. The former were duly arranged, but the church problem is yet unsolved, and I have to bear all the blame.

Two had been resident respectively for  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  years. Both are doing well at home, though not restored to reason.

Of the remainder, I have not much reliable information with one notable exception—that of a young man, who was taken home by my advice, after seven weeks' residence here. He was becoming daily worse, and I believe he would have sunk in a short time, if not removed; but he has regained both mental and bodily vigour with amazing rapidity at home. Cases of this sort are very instructive.

The two discharges called "*unimproved*," were unique specimens. One of them returned in a few days to thank me for my kindness. There was rather more method than madness in this case. Of the second, I know nothing, and I hope to remain in ignorance.

The average time of Asylum residence of the total discharged has been, as before stated, 10 months and 25 days; but excluding 7 resident for long periods, the residence of the remainder has been 5 months and 28 days each. The shortest period (18 days) was that of a man who not only appeared quite well on discharge, but had shown no insanity while in the Asylum, yet he hanged himself five days after leaving it. The next shortest was that of the general paretic, who, nine months after, returned, and died in four days.

#### DEATHS.

The deaths of the year have been 28,—16 of men and 12 of women, out of a total of 703 under treatment, or a little under 4 per cent. On the average residents (575), the rate has been over  $5\frac{9}{10}$  per cent.

The fair mode of computing the mortality rate is certainly to reckon it on the whole number under treatment. It is well known, in Asylums receiving annually a large number of new cases, that the bulk of their mortality occurs in these, and not in the old chronic residents. To compare the mortality of such an Asylum as that at Utica, which received in 1869 463 new cases, and had a total of 1,033 under treatment, yet an average number resident under 600, with that at Toronto or London, would be alike absurd and unjust. The mortality at Utica, reckoned on the average number resident in 1869, would be over 10 per cent., but on the whole number under treatment, only about  $6\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.; and I doubt not that of the old chronic cases alone would be far less. No one who knows anything of that excellent Asylum will believe that our *apparently* lower bill of mortality is the result either of more skilful or more humane treatment.

Of the 28 deaths occurring here in the past year, 10 were of patients admitted in the year, and four more were of patients admitted towards the end of the previous year. Thus 50 per cent. of the deaths of the year took place in new patients, whilst only an equal number occurred in all the residue of over 500.

The obituary table here presented will shew, on inspection of the column of "*Time Resident*," that the preceding remarks comport with facts.

Register No.	Sex.	DATE OF DEATH.	TIME RESIDENT.			AGE.	ORIGINAL FORM OF INSANITY.	PROXIMATE CAUSE OF DEATH.
			Yrs.	Mths.	Days.			
3645	Male	9th October, 1870.	0	1	1	42	Acute dementia.	Chronic meningitis from intemperance.
2934	Female	16th " "	6	10	28	57	Chronic mania.	Phthisis—manifest.
3045	Male	22nd December "	6	6	14	59	do do	do latent.
3453	Male	30th " "	2	3	9	50	Mania	Hydrothorax.
3720	Male	14th January, 1871.	0	0	15	48	do	General paresis.
3042	Male	" "	6	7	13	70	do	General exhaustion.
3706	Male	19th "	0	1	9	28	Epileptic mania.	Epilepsy.
3646	Male	28th "	0	4	16	58	Mania	General paresis.
3612	Female	15th February "	0	0	8	48	do	General exhaustion.
2728	Female	23rd "	8	6	24	46	Chronic mania.	Phthisis—manifest.
3677	Male	9th March "	0	4	13	30	Mania	General paresis.
3514	Female	10th "	1	8	21	48	Dementia	Phthisis—latent.
2850	Female	20th "	8	0	4	48	Melancholia	do
2984	Female	2nd April "	7	2	9	57	do	Phthisis—manifest.
3698	Female	6th "	0	4	5	16	Mania	General exhaustion of acute hereditary mania.
3707	Male	" "	0	3	27	45	do	General paresis.
3663	Male	1st May "	0	6	18	70	Dementia	Phthisis—manifest.
2853	Female	16th "	8	1	14	70	Mania	Chronic effusion and paralysis.
1659	Female	19th "	15	11	0	61	do	do latent.
2921	Male	22nd "	7	8	29	30	do	do
3706	Female	24th "	22	7	20	51	do	Bronchocoele.
3107	Male	19th July "	6	7	25	57	do	Chronic peritonitis.
3816	Male	24th August "	0	0	7	34	do	General paresis.
3821	Male	28th "	0	0	4	33	do	do
3772	Female	29th "	0	3	27	65	do	Cerebral effusion.
2743	Female	1st September "	9	0	20	65	do	Miasasmus.
2677	Male	18th "	7	5	8	26	do	Phthisis—latent.
3828	Male	22nd "	0	0	4	48	do	General paresis.

Of the preceding 28 deaths, 7 resulted from general paresis, and 10 from pulmonary consumption, making together over 60 per cent. of the whole. The general paretics were, as usual, all men. Of the consumptives, 7 were women, and 3 were men.

I have in former reports made the observation that consumption, in female lunatics, has appeared to be the compensative death factor, against general paresis in men.

Four of the 10 cases of consumption were of the *manifest* form, and 6 of the *latent*. The three men who died of consumption had all been inveterately addicted to the secret evil habit. The form of the disease in all three was the *latent*. This is the almost invariable termination of the wretched existence of this class of lunatics. Their vitality has been brought down to so low a degree of feebleness, that disease seems to be unable to assume activity. They cough not, expectorate not, sweat not, have no blood-spitting, no colliquative diarrhoeas, no pleuritic pains, and assuredly none of that mental brilliancy, insane hope, and indomitable restlessness so usually met with in ordinary consumptives. They welt, and wither, and perish, even as the tender plant, gnawed and poisoned at the core by a hidden destroyer.

Such is the fate of hundreds and thousands; but the world knows not, or heeds not, the terrible fact; and hundreds and thousands are continuously crawling on in the hideous march of *Death*. Some, perhaps,—indeed but the few,—become insane; the rest die outside of Asylums, and the moral and corporeal canker escapes detection. If all men did their duty, this pestilence might be checked.

#### THE FARM.

Our farm operations have been prosecuted with the usual vigour and zeal which characterize the duties of our vigilant steward in every department of his service. Though we share in the common defect of some crops, resulting from long-continued drought, our products have been fair, as the following return of the steward will shew:—

Hay .....	80 tons.
Oat-straw.....	23 "
Mangold Wurtzel.....	81 "
Field carrots (failure).....	1 "
Potatoes (total).....	3,245 bushels.
Oats.....	550 "
Apples .....	250 barrels.
Green feed (off lawns).....	111 cart loads.
Clover seed—not yet ascertained.	

#### NEW FARM.

The new farm has undergone important changes since I had the pleasure of walking and wading over it with you in the spring of 1870. The northern part, then so inviting to snipes and plover, has been changed in aspect by tile and surface drainage. From a 12 acre field the heaviest portion of our potato crop has been taken. South of this, an 18 acre field has been three times fallow ploughed, under the conjunct hope of suppression of weeds and fertilization. This field has also been largely tile-drained, and cleared of a multitude of stones, some by interment, and others by carting off. A great extent of fencing has been done, at trivial cost beyond the expense of material. The eastern part of this farm will, when properly drained and well cultivated, be found unsurpassed in quality for those products which are the most valuable to an Asylum. Of course, that portion which has been appropriated to the new Central Prison will not be charged to the Asylum account.

#### LEASED LAND.

The term of lease of the Bacon Farm having nearly expired, and no buildings having yet been erected on the new farm, I have, with your sanction, leased for two years 7 acres of the Bacon farm, with houses thereon. Our entire household now numbers nearly 700 persons. We have within the walls housing for only 18 cows. When it is considered that a fourth of these, or in the winter a third or half, are not giving average milk, no one will think our tea and coffee are over-whitened. The land and cattle stalls outside enable us to house 10 head giving least milk.

## KITCHEN GARDENS.

The products of the gardens have been fair and very useful to the inmates, as the following return will show:—

Green peas .....	8 bushels.
Spinach.....	20 "
Beets .....	20 "
Carrots and parsnips.....	250 "
Onions and early potatoes.....	70 "
Shalots .....	20 "
Tomatoes .....	50 "
French beans .....	40 "
Pole do .....	15 "
Cucumbers.....	25 "
Strawberries (failure) .....	1 "
Grapes (failure).....	1 "
Red peppers.....	1 "
Raspberries.....	1 "
Currants.....	5 "
Gooseberries.....	3 "
Turnips .....	70 "
Citrons .....	100 heads.
Cabbages.....	4,000 "
Cauliflowers .....	1,200 "
Celery.....	3,000 "
Pumpkins.....	70 "
Squashes.....	50 "
Vegetable marrows.....	50 "
Melons .....	100 "
Indian corn .....	65 dozen.
Asparagus.....	4,500 bunches.
Rhubarb.....	1,200 "
Lettuce and radish .....	200 "
Parsley, mint, sage and savory.....	1,300 "
Small onions.....	400 "
Early potatoes (Queen's B. Day).....	1 bushel.

## FLOWER GARDENS.

Not so valuable in a materialistic view, though more so in their mind reluming and softening influences, are the products of the flower gardens and shrubberies. Those who practically know the amount of toil and vigilance required to keep even small grounds in a neat state, will readily understand that ours require a good deal of care and labour.

## PROPOSED RAILWAY BRIDGE.

It is my apprehension that this work, owing to the lowness of the ground on each side, will be impracticable unless at a much greater cost than the estimate of last year. Elevated to the height required for safe passage under it of trains and locomotives, it would require very long embankments of approach. It is doubtful, too, if passage over it would at all times be safe; considering that the Northern, Grand Trunk and Narrow Gauge trains will be almost incessantly passing, spirited horses and cattle would be in some danger. The erection itself would, so near our grounds, be no object of beauty, unless more ornamentation were bestowed on it than the times warrant.

## NEW FARM BUILDINGS.

Whether the bridge be proceeded with or not, the early erection of suitable farm houses

on the new farm is indispensable, for the great distance of drawing out manure and drawing in crops is of important consideration. A third or a half of the stock might be wintered on the land, and thus the manure made would be near at hand. A few years of Asylum cultivation and enrichment will demonstrate the loss sustained by the public in the last 20 years, from keeping this land back from Asylum possession.

#### NEW MAIN WATER PIPE.

If the supply of water to the new central prison falls on the Asylum pumps at the lake, a new main-pipe of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 inches diameter, should be laid in due time. The present one is under 3 inch.

Some alterations and enlargements at the engine-house will also be necessary.

#### DEFECTS IN THE NEW WINGS.

In addition to various minor defects already brought under your visitorial attention, and as far as possible remedied at little cost, I have now to point out a serious error of construction, which demands early action; for next summer may bring once more the pestilence of Asiatic cholera. You are aware that by means of a simple system of downward ventilation, attainable in primary construction at very little extra cost, but certainly not so afterwards, the water-closets of the main building are free from their former offensiveness. This system was followed in the construction of the water-closets of the two hospitals, and has been attended with the like success. I thought it would be adhered to all through, but unfortunately it was not; nor was it ever hinted to me that it would be deviated from. But innovation is not always reform.

#### LOW WAGES OF SERVANTS.

Believing that you understand the great difficulty of now procuring servants, at moderate wages, as compared with the rates paid here twenty years ago, I again appeal to you (as too often I did, in vain, to your predecessors) for a fair consideration of our pay-list. I cannot imagine that the most rigid public economist in this rich Province, would hold that less should be paid to servants in a lunatic asylum than to those in private houses. Certainly no one who has ever had the misfortune to have the care of a near friend or relative insane, and after exhaustion of patience, to seek admission for the case into an asylum, will say that the duty of taking care of a *score* of insane persons is a light one, or that it is either just, or truly economic to pay their attendants badly. The insane have kind and sorrowing relatives, who desire that those having immediate care of them, should have rather higher mental and moral gifts than ordinary house servants.

Though my own labours here have very much increased since I entered this house, I have never asked for any pecuniary favour for myself; but when I see valuable men with large, half-starving families, struggling to eke out their monthly pittances to meet all the requirements of the times, I cannot abstain from pleading in their behalf. A cord of wood now costs these men half a month's wages. Gracious Heaven! is this Christian political economy?

#### HEATING APPARATUS.

Some observations made in your last annual report, on the defects, and the heavy expense of the hot water system of heating this asylum, led me to ascertain, as far as I was able, the annual cost of steam heating, in similar institutions in this country; and as I regard the figures as very interesting, if not instructive, I now present them:

ASYLUMS.	NO. OF PATIENTS.	YEAR.	COST OF FUEL.	REPAIRS AND ALTERATION OF APPARATUS.
Indianapolis.....	475	1870	\$ 9,477	\$5,989
Trenton (New Jersey).....	567	1869	14,817	13,908
McLean (Boston).....	176	1868	3,971	22,125
West Virginia.....	324	1868	7,720	5,293
Missouri.....	369	1867-68	10,857	.....
Dayton (Ohio).....	400	1869	9,417	.....
Butler (Rhode Island).....	154	1869	3,075	5,839
Northampton.....	405	1869	9,024	11,795
Harrisburg.....	410	1869	6,034	.....
Utica.....	603	1869	15,802	24,197
Longview (Ohio).....	537	1870	9,451	14,445
Kalamazoo.....	300	1870	13,455	3,650
Toronto.....	570	1870	8,858	.....

All the above United States Asylums are more advantageously situate as to the cost of carriage, etc., than the Toronto Asylum. Those of Trenton, Dayton, Missouri and Longview are near large coal fields. Certainly, judging comparatively as to the number of patients lodged, the cubic space heated, and the relative climates, in the preceding figures no proof is shown that steam heating is cheaper than our hot water system.

The entire cubic space heated here is over 2,500,000 feet.

I would draw special attention to the column of cost of repairs, etc. I hardly ever take up an American report without finding this item standing in large figures; nor have I often visited any United States Asylum without finding important alterations and improvements in progress, or recently completed, all promising to bring the system up to perfection. Still, however, the figures continue big.

The annual repairs of our brick furnaces do not, I think, exceed \$200 a year, and good coil pipe lasts from 10 to 16 years. As to danger from explosion, we have nothing to fear; yet it is known that, even in Canada, life has been lost in an Asylum from explosion of a steam boiler. Our heat may not be so high as persons cooped up in stove-heated rooms in the city would deem comfortable; but one fact is certain, whilst colds, coughs and influenzas are epidemic outside this house, the insane people in it escape them.

I learned last July, from Dr. Dickson, of the Rockwood Asylum (which is heated by steam), that the quantity of coal about to be laid down for the year's consumption was 1,400 tons, and besides that a new additional boiler was needed to preserve the patients in some parts "from frost-bite." I did, however, learn that some other parts were so over-heated as to render closed windows unbearable, even in very cold weather. I believe the like fact has been realized elsewhere.

The irregularity and uncertainty of steam heat were pretty well exhibited last winter in the University and the Model School. The students of the former were, I was informed, for several cold days without heat; and the children in the latter had to be sent home to get warmed, because the temperature could not be raised above 40° of Fahrenheit. Our scholars can not be so disposed of.

The space heated, or to be heated, in the University, is about 750,000 cubic feet, and the quantity of coal burned is 280 tons, for 190 days of 9 hours each.

Osgoode Hall contains about 700,000 cubic feet, and burns 250 tons of coal for 200 days of 12 hours each.

The Asylum heating furnaces are kept burning night and day, for about 210 days. The bath boilers, the laundry boilers, and the engine boiler at the lake, are in operation all the year round.

Steam heating is not, I fear, either so cheap or so reliable as to be preferable to our present system; and it would require a very large outlay to introduce it, and considerable sums annually for repairs, renewal of boilers, and other incidental expenditures, to say nothing of tinkering perfectionisms. That we should succeed better than our neighbours across the lakes, is not very probable.

#### GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the inmates has been very satisfactory throughout the year, and especially during the summer. We have, of course, always on hand a certain number of

feeble people, who are withering away under some form or other of fatal organic disease. These we try to carry onward in life, even at considerable cost, as long as possible; though, regarded from the stand point of the dollar and cent, this is expensive management, still it is in conformity with the creed of the specialty of insanity.

#### INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

I have to report uniform harmony in the domestic working of the Institution. It is a good rule not to scold servants, but to discharge for the *first* offence, rather than to wait for a *second worse*. This rule here works well, and our people understand it. The staff is good, and I look to you for aid in keeping it so.

#### DIVINE SERVICES.

We still continue to be indebted to the clergy of various denominations, for their gratuitous ministrations, twice on each Lord's Day, throughout the year.

I do not know how much good these gentlemen might do, by occasional week-day visits, to members of their own flocks or denominations; these visits now are, in the poetic sense, angelic. Still insanity is a very diversified malady, each case must be carefully and tediously studied by itself, and all our words require to be very discreetly chosen. This constitutes the grand difficulty of preaching to a heterogeneous insane audience, a difficulty, as naturally to be expected, not always fully appreciated.

All asylums contain many suicidal patients, and not a few of this class are among the most regular attendants on religious services. The liability of these persons to misinterpret, or to twist to their own delusional views, the words of the preacher, is but too well known. Not only is it necessary to avoid all subjects and expressions which point in the dangerous direction, but even when treating of others having no such affinity, we should remember that insanity is capable of the most wonderful incongruities, and absurd transformations. A blind man who insists that he is the Messiah because he misses (wants) his eyes, and that he is Napoleon Bonaparte, because he has lost a good part of a finger, or that he wrote Morrison's *Treatise on Double Entry* (Dr. & Cr.), because the first letters of his name are D. K.—surely may give any gloss to a Scripture text. Such men and women abound in all insane asylums.

At this moment there is in this house the most pitiable case of religious despair, I have ever yet seen. I sent for the poor woman's *clergy*. He did not succeed in comforting her, and if so, how should I? This patient was so far restored as to be allowed to go to church outside; but there she heard a sermon which took deep root. It was, however, the very worst she could have listened to. Words cannot depict the long agony of this poor creature. A kind old master has visited her, but I dare not repeat what *he* said of the preacher.

#### NEWSPAPERS, &c.

It is once more my pleasing duty, on behalf of many gratified readers, to thank the generous proprietors of the following journals, for the continued free supply of their respective publications:—

*Toronto Leader*, daily and weekly.  
*London Herald and Prototype*, daily.  
*Ottawa Citizen*, daily and weekly.  
*Chatham Planet*, tri-weekly.  
*Christian Guardian*, weekly.  
*Canadian Freeman*, "  
*Guelph Herald*, "  
*Guelph Mercury*, "  
*Galt Reporter*, "  
*Stratford Beacon*, "  
*Berlin Telegraph*, "

*Ingersoll Chronicle*, weekly.  
*Western London Advertiser*, weekly.  
*Christian Advocate*, "  
*Walkerston Telescope*, "  
*Church Herald*, "  
*Court Journal*, "  
*Canadian Institute Journal*.  
*Journal of Education*.  
*Canada Presbyterian*.  
*Monthly Record*.

The *Toronto Globe* and the *Telegraph* are still among the absent, unless to subscribers. This must be an oversight.

Sincerely thankful for all the mercies of the past, and humbly trusting to the Divine Giver for their continuation in the future,

I am, most respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

## R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

## LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq., *Inspector.*

SIR,—I beg leave to present you my Report of the London Asylum for Insane, and at the same time to thank you for the support and encouragement you have given me during a very troublesome and arduous year. Only by your support could difficulties and annoyances of almost daily occurrence have been overcome. I trust that they are now past, and that our course in future years will be pleasanter and easier than the first year of habitation admitted.

We have occupied this building since the end of last November, and no description of it has yet been given to the public. I will therefore commence my yearly report with a full description of the Asylum; and I will found that description on the suggestions of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, and those of the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums in the United States, as they are briefly embodied in the resolutions of Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia. This method of proceeding will be found convenient, for the suggestions will be given separately, and in the notes there will be remarks where this Asylum is constructed in agreement with, or in difference from, those authorities. This plan will enable the reader to see at once how this Asylum would be regarded in England or the States, as approaching or departing from the recommendations of the ablest men of both countries, and it will settle the position in which it ought to be regarded by the people of this Province. If it fall short of what it ought to be, the management, not the liberality of the Government or Parliament, must be blamed.

I propose to call attention to the principles set forth by Dr. Kirkbride's resolutions on the construction of Asylums, which I append in this place for convenience of reference:—

“ *Resolved*, That this Association re-affirm, in the most emphatic manner, its former declaration in regard to the construction and organization of hospitals for the insane; “ and it would take the present occasion to add, that at no time, since these declarations “ were originally made, has anything been said or done to change in any respect its fre- “ quently expressed and unequivocal convictions on the following points, derived as they “ have been from the patient, varied and long continued observations of most of its “ members:—

“First, That a very large majority of those suffering from mental disease can no where else be as well or as successfully cared for, for the cure of their maladies, or be made as comfortable, if not curable, with equal protection to the patients and the community, as in well arranged hospitals specially provided for the treatment of the insane.

“Second, That neither humanity, economy or expediency can make it desirable that the care of the recent and chronic insane should be in separate institutions.

“Third, That those institutions—especially if provided at the public cost—should always be of a plain but substantial character ; and while characterized by good taste, and furnished with everything essential to the health, comfort and successful treatment of the patient, should avoid all extravagant embellishment and every unnecessary expenditure.

“Fourth, That no expense that is required to provide just as many of these hospitals as may be necessary to give the most enlightened care to all their insane can properly be regarded as either unwise, inexpedient, or beyond the means of any one of the United States.”

I will next allude to the suggestions of the English Commissioners in Lunacy which I also reprint, then we will see how the constitution of this Asylum agrees with the recommendations of the two most able authorities of their respective countries. I must add that this Asylum was built before either of the suggestions came to our knowledge, and that we are not therefore indebted to them, if we have acted in accordance with the principles they have laid down, and the fault is our own if we have not in more instances reached the perfection indicated in these resolutions and suggestions.

This Asylum was commenced in June, 1869, and was occupied in November, 1870, when far from complete in its internal or external arrangements. By April, 1871, its internal arrangements were completed as now seen. There still remains much to be done to complete the external ornamentation. What has been, and what will be done I shall describe presently.

The resolutions of Dr. Kirkbride are in strict accordance with the principles of construction of this building, I need not allude to them further than to affirm that the Asylum is of a plain, substantial character and furnished with everything essential to the health and comfort of the patients, as indicated in Number Three of Dr. Kirkbride’s resolutions.

#### SITES.

In the English suggestion No. 1 :—“The site of an Asylum should be of a perfectly healthy character, and offer facilities for obtaining a complete system of subsoil drainage. A chalky, gravelly, or rocky subsoil is the most desirable. An elevated position is indispensable, admitting of direct application of the sewage by gravitation to the land.

“The site should not be near to any nuisances, such as steam engines, shafts of mines, noisy trades, or offensive manufactures ; neither should it be surrounded or overlooked, or intersected, by public roads or foot-paths. It should be elevated, as respects the surrounding country, and (if to be obtained) undulating in its surface, cheerful in its position, and having a fall to the south.”

NOTE 1.—The first suggestion of the English Commissioners states that the site should be healthy, with every facility for subsoil drainage and of an elevated position. The site is 117 feet above the river, sloping to the east and to the west. Towards both points the rainwater flows, and, towards both, portions of the sewage are directed. The southern slope is, at the Lodge 1,200 feet distant, seven feet lower than at the building ; sewage, however, cannot be applied by gravitation to the land, as the inclination of the land is not sufficient for that purpose. There are no nuisances of any description near the site, nor is it offensively overlooked by roads or footpaths, so that the privacy essential to the comfort of the insane can be maintained.

“SUGGESTION No. 2.—The land belonging to the Asylum should, when practicable, be in proportion of not less than one acre to four patients, so as to afford ample means for agricultural employment, exercise and recreation ; and should be so situated as to offer facilities for any extension of the Asylum which may become necessary at a future period.”

NOTE 2.—The land is in proportion of two patients to the acre of land devoted to farming purposes. There are 300 acres, and the buildings, when very full, will hold 550 patients.

“ SUGGESTION 3.—The principal buildings should be placed near the northern boundary of the land ; and it is important “that the site should afford a plateau of sufficient extent for the main structure, readily accessible from the north ; the whole of the southern portion of the land being available for the undisturbed use of the patients.”

NOTE 3.—The principal buildings are placed one-third nearer the northern boundary. We diverge slightly from the third recommendation, because it is desirable in the warm summers of this latitude to have shade and shelter from the southern sun. We have planted a noble avenue to the South Lodge and in the crescent shaped roads round the buildings, which in a few years will be a favourite promenade for our patients.

“ SUGGESTION 4.—The Asylum should be as central as possible to the mass of population in the county or district for which it is to be erected, and should be convenient with respect to its easy access by railway or other public conveyance, in order to facilitate the visits of friends and the supply of stores. It should be within a moderate distance of a town (not exceeding three miles, unless there is convenient railway communication) so as to afford facilities, if necessary, for the introduction of gas and water from the public works, and opportunities for amusement and relaxation to the officers, attendants, and patients.”

NOTE 4.—The Asylum is more than two miles from the business part of London, and has gas throughout. It is introduced from the city. And the amusement and relaxation of attendants form a prominent part of the management.

“ SUGGESTION 5.—It is of the utmost importance that there should be a constant and ample supply of good water, of which a careful analysis should be made, as well to ascertain its fitness for the purposes of drinking and washing, as to determine the proper materials for pipes and cisterns. The quantity, exclusive of rain water, should, at the driest season, be not less than forty gallons per patient, per diem, and the amount should be accurately gauged. The actual position of the well should not be fixed until “the position and general plan of the building on the site is determined upon.”

NOTE 5.—The supply of good water is in fair quantity, and of excellent quality; the analysis of the two wells is appended.

“ Report of Analysis of two samples of water from the London Lunatic Asylum :—

“ LONDON, Ontario, February, 1871.

“ To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,

“ Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

“ Toronto, Ontario.

“ SIR,—At your request I personally collected, on the 30th ult., for chemical analysis, samples of water from the two wells which supply the London Lunatic Asylum : and I now beg to submit the results of their examination.

“ The wells are designated ‘ East ’ and ‘ West ’ respectively.

#### ANALYSIS.

	East well.	West well.
“ Total saline matter in one Imperial gallon “ (70,000 grains) of the waters.....	11.07 grains	18.81 grains
“ The above saline matter consists of :—		
“ Phosphates and Silica .....	Traces	
“ Carbonate of Lime .....	6.51 grains	14.90 grains
“ Carbonate of Magnesia .....	4.56 “	3.91 “
“ Alkaline Chlorides.....	Minute traces	Minute traces
“ Alkaline Sulphates.....	Very minute traces	
“ Total.....	11.07 grains	18.81 grains

“ From the above it will be observed that the saline matters, in the waters, though they differ considerably in their proportions, are not materially different in nature. “ The only saline matters present in any appreciable quantity, are the Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia, which are, as usual, dissolved in excess of Carbonic Acid. The waters are remarkably free from Alkaline Chlorides and Sulphates: they contain no organic matter, either of vegetable or animal origin; a fact which conclusively indicates the absence of surface water, or any contamination from sewage; they are perfectly colourless and transparent, and contain nothing in any way prejudicial to health. The ‘ East’ well being *softer* than the ‘ West,’ is so much the more suitable for ordinary domestic purposes; but there is nothing in either water to prevent its general use in the Asylum.

“ I have the honour to remain,  
“ Sir,  
“ Your most obedient servant,  
“ ALEX. T. MACHATTIE.”

### CONSTRUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT.

It will be convenient to describe this building by pointing out how it accords with, or differs from, the suggestions.

“ SUGGESTION 1.—As an approximate rule, the provisions in a new Asylum for the different classes of patients may be in the following proportion:—

“ Sick.....	15
“ Recent and acute cases .....	20
“ Working, quiet, and chronic cases.....	65
	—
	100

“ In all large Asylums it is desirable that there should be a small reception ward in both divisions, in which patients, upon admission, should be placed for a certain period under special observation; and also that dormitories, with a few single rooms adjoining, should be set apart and arranged for the care and supervision, during the night, by special night attendants, of suicidal and epileptic patients.”

“ SUGGESTION 2.—The general form of an Asylum should be such as to afford an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country, and free access of sun and air; and so arranged as to give the principal rooms a southern or southeastern aspect.”

“ SUGGESTION 3.—Roads of approach or public entrances on the south side of the Asylum should, as far as possible, be avoided. The general entrance, the porter’s room, the reception and visitors’ rooms, the committee room, the clerk and steward’s office, store rooms, and other offices, should be placed on the north side of the building.”

“ SUGGESTION 4.—As the building is intended for the accommodation of pauper patients, all superfluous external decoration should be avoided; at the same time it should be rendered as cheerful and attractive as due considerations of economy will permit.”

“ SUGGESTION 5.—The accommodation for the male and female patients should be kept distinct on either side of the centre; and the building should be so constructed as to admit of the separation of the male and female patients respectively into at least three classes. The numbers in each ward should be such as to require the services of not less than two attendants.”

NOTE.—On each side of the building there are about 45 single rooms, of these twenty on each side are provided with shutters which slip into the wall and can be drawn and fastened by moveable screws to the centre mullion of the window. There are no padded rooms, and no other approach to restraint throughout the Asylum, than these shuttered rooms, fitted to contain a noisy or refractory violent patient during the paroxysm of excitement. The first corridor on the ground floor has twenty single rooms and two rooms for four patients in each. No dormitory in the Asylum contains

less than four patients, and no single room can have another bed in it. The first corridor is devoted to the feeble and ailing. It has a cheerful aspect to the front of the house, and is furnished with all the necessary comforts for sick people. The corridor is twelve feet wide, running east and west. It has a recess with a bay window twelve feet wide and twelve feet deep. There is a sitting room in each corridor, and an attendants' room. Every corridor has two attendants. Without superfluous decoration, pictures and good furniture make it look as cheerful as any residence.

The furniture will be described when we have commented on the suggestions.

“SUGGESTION 6.—The building may consist of three stories, provided the uppermost “story be devoted to sleeping accommodation. As far as possible, all living rooms should “be on the ground floor.”

NOTE 6.—The building is, in the centre, four stories high. The front on the ground floor is devoted to offices and visitors' rooms, the north side of the ground floor to attendants' and officers' dining rooms, the lifts to the general dining rooms and small store rooms. The first extension east and west consists of three stories. The ground floor belongs to the sick, the first flat to the next most feeble, the third to the convalescent, and quiet, and strong, who are able to mount two pairs of stairs without fatigue. The second and third extensions of the building east and west are two stories high. The living and sleeping rooms are on each flat, and on each corridor, and are appropriated to the patients belonging to each flat, and under the care of their own attendants. I think this a better arrangement than having, as the Commissioners suggest, the living rooms on the ground floor and the sleeping rooms above; for each attendant has the care, night and day, of his or her own patients, and cannot throw the responsibility of any accident or error on the attendant to whom, by the other plan, they would be consigned during the day. The patients of each flat can have more easy access to the general dining rooms by this plan, and are not obliged to ascend so many steps to their own dining rooms three times daily.

“SUGGESTION 7.—Cottages or buildings of a cheap and simple character, consisting “merely of associated day-rooms and dormitories, without long corridors or other expen-“sive arrangements, should be provided for the use of working patients. These buildings “should be placed in connexion with the wash-house and laundry, on the female side, and “be conveniently situated in reference to the workshops and farm buildings on the male “side. Provisions of an equally simple and inexpensive description should also be made “for a portion of the idiotic and epileptic patients, and also for chronic cases.”

NOTE.—Cottages of a simple character are to be built for chronic cases, and for idiotic and epileptic patients next year.

“SUGGESTION 8.—The chapel, dining hall, and all offices and parts of the building “common to the establishment, such as the kitchen and scullery, the wash-house and laun-“dry, the workshops and store rooms, should be sufficiently spacious to meet the prospec-“tive wants of the Asylum in case of an increase in the number of patients.”

NOTE.—First, as to workshops; two large buildings are erected in the rear of each wing, for the workshops of the respective sides of the house, two stories high, and suffi-“ciently large to enable us to employ all hands capable of working, or of being taught to work. The kitchen is in the rear of the centre building, and has a railway to the lifts. It is provided with one large cooking stove, with a steam range for roasting and boiling, consisting of twelve receptacles, and capable of roasting and boiling the meals of 700 people; there are also steam boiling copper tea-kettles of a capacity of 200 gallons, and five agricultural boilers of 100 gallons each. There are two rooms, one for pastry making and kitchen stores, and the other for keeping the cold meat, bread, and milk for imme-“diate use; there is in another room, a large refrigerator of a capacity sufficient for the use of the Asylum.

“SUGGESTION 9.—The chapel should not be placed over the kitchen. It should be “of easy access, and capable of comfortably accommodating at least three fourths of the “patients. It should have the usual character and arrangements of a church, contain no

"special or peculiar provision for the separation of the sexes, and, if possible, be detached from the Asylum."

"SUGGESTION 10.—A general dining hall for patients of both sexes, of ample size, conveniently situated with reference to the kitchen, and capable of being made available for the purposes of recreation, should be provided, and a scullery and other requisite offices should be attached to it."

NOTE.—The laundry is immediately north of the kitchen under the same roof, provided with four revolving washing machines, centrifugal wringer, and a number of washing troughs, all provided with cold water; and a steam pipe to boil water is attached to each machine and trough; a mangle room upstairs with a steam roller mangle, and steam-heated plate for warming irons; also a drying room, and rooms for the washed clothes. Each dining room has closets for the articles used in it, and a sink for washing up, supplied with hot and cold water. Two spacious dining rooms, capable of each dining 220 people, with front and two side doors. Above these is the music room for dancing, and also used as a chapel, 80 feet by 40. It would hold all the inmates of the Asylum. Upwards of 200 attend Sunday service, and more the weekly amusements.

"SUGGESTION 11.—A good residence in, or immediately connected with the Asylum by a covered way, and in a central position, should be provided for the medical superintendent, with kitchen and other necessary domestic offices.

"Suitable apartments of moderate extent should be provided for the assistant medical officer, and also for the steward, the matron, and the chief attendants; but for these officers a separate kitchen is not required. Those for the assistant medical officer should be conveniently placed with regard to the wards occupied by the sick and recent cases. The rooms for the matron and chief attendants should be in or close to the wards, and those for the steward near the north entrance. There should also be sleeping accommodation for the domestic servants of the institution, with whom might conveniently be associated those patients who habitually work in the kitchen."

NOTE.—An excellent residence is given to the Superintendent, connected with the west wing. Suitable apartments, bed and sitting rooms, and well furnished, are provided for the officers. And ample accommodation for servants, until there are more than 500 patients, when other sleeping rooms will have to be made in the very spacious attics.

"SUGGESTION 12.—The proportion of single rooms throughout the Asylum need not exceed one-fourth. The single rooms should be chiefly in the wards appropriated to the excited and the sick, but a few should be available for special cases in the other wards."

NOTE.—The proportion of single rooms is about one-fourth, and they are specially appropriated to the excited and the sick.

"SUGGESTION 13.—In the upper stories, passages of communication of moderate width should be adopted when practicable, in lieu of wide corridors, and the dormitories should be placed to the south. Generally, long, wide, and expensive corridors should not be constructed, but only so much passage or corridor provided as may be absolutely necessary to connect the several parts of the building. It would, however, be of advantage to have on each side of the building one good corridor to the south, with a large bay window; and these corridors should not be less than 12 or 14 feet in width, the space on the upper floors being thus made available for dormitories. The dormitories should be so arranged as to admit of the beds being placed against the internal or cross walls."

NOTE.—Corridors are 12 feet and 14 feet wide with recesses and bay windows. There is a deficiency of light in some of them which I hope to see remedied.

"SUGGESTION 14.—The stairs should be built of stone, without windows or long straight flights. The well should be built up, and hand rails should be provided.

"SUGGESTION 15.—The staircase should be so arranged that the medical officer, attendants, and others, may pass through from one part to another without unnecessarily retracing their steps."

NOTE.—The stairs are of wood, and, in the end two-story buildings, not wide enough, but in the other parts of ample width, they have wall on each side, so that hand rails, beyond a projecting rail attached to the wall, are not needed as safeguards. There is a staircase to every corridor on the side in addition to the main entrance at the end of each corridor.

“ SUGGESTION 16.—All the corridors, and day and sleeping rooms, should have “ boarded floors ; and it is desirable that the boards should be tongued. Oak floors, capable “ of being cleaned by dry rubbing, are preferable for the corridors and day rooms, and “ for single rooms occupied by dirty patients. Where oak is not used it is indispensable “ that they should be of the best yellow deal, and thoroughly well seasoned. At each “ end of a corridor, the continuity of the timber floor should be broken by a fire proof “ construction, so as to prevent the spread of fire beyond the corridor in which it may “ occur. The floors of the sculleries, lavatories, and water closets, need not be of wood. “ No timber inserted in any wall should be placed within nine inches of any smoke flue, “ and no plug should be driven within six inches of the inside of any flue. Wherever “ practicable, horizontal and lateral fire proof construction should be adopted. The floors “ next below the roof, in all parts of the Asylum occupied by patients, should be con- “ structed throughout of incombustible materials. Hydrants connected with the cisterns “ in the roof should be placed in convenient positions on all the floors, and also a “ main externally, by which water could be thrown over the building. The walls of the “ galleries and rooms generally should be plastered, unless lined with pressed bricks.”

NOTE.—All the floors, except kitchen and laundry, are of wood, matched, or, as the English phrase is, tongued. The water closet floors are tile, set in water lime. There are cisterns in the roof, two on each side, and a large central one, with hydrants in the corridors of the central building, and hose coiled over each hydrant ready for use. Every wall is plastered with a hard coat on the face, capable of taking paint, when it is thought fit to put it on, which I trust will be soon.

“ SUGGESTION 17.—No associated bedroom should be designed to contain less than “ three beds.”

NOTE.—No associated bedroom has less than four beds, others with five, six, seven, ten, and two with sixteen, for those quiet patients who are employed in daily out-door labour.

“ SUGGESTION 18.—The general height of each story should be less than 12 feet.

“ The associated dormitories for clean and healthy patients should not contain less “ than 50 feet superficial to each bed or patient.

“ The separate sleeping rooms generally should be of not less than 63 superficial feet. “ Those appropriated to sick or bed-ridden patients should be of larger dimensions, with “ extra means of ventilation, and should be provided with a fire-place. If detached “ hospitals are erected for fever or contagious cases, the cubical space should not be less “ than 1,500 feet per head.”

NOTE.—The height of the ceilings is eleven feet from the floor in both rooms and corridors, not less than 800 cubic feet for each bed, many much more.

“ SUGGESTION 19.—The day rooms, of which there should be at least one in each “ ward, should not be less than 40 feet superficial for each patient, where there are no “ corridors of the minimum width of 10 feet ; where corridors of that or any greater width “ exists, the day rooms may afford only 20 feet superficial for each patient, it being under- “ stood that a space equal to 40 feet superficial be provided for each patient in day rooms “ and corridors combined. Mere passages of communication are not to be considered as “ corridors.

“ SUGGESTION 20.—The day rooms should be so arranged as to afford ready com- “ munication with the grounds, and it is essential that those appropriated to the aged, “ infirm, and excited patients should be on the ground floor.

“ SUGGESTION 21.—Rooms should be provided for two or more attendants to each “ ward, single attendant’s rooms not being of less dimensions than 100 feet superficial ; “ and, whenever practicable, such rooms should be placed between two dormitories, with

“glazed doors of communication. Larger rooms should also be provided in some of the “male wards for the use of married men and their wives.”

NOTE.—Every corridor has a good sized day room, and there is outside communication to each corridor. Each corridor has an attendant’s room with sleeping accommodation for two attendants, and provided with suitable furniture.

“SUGGESTION 22.—The windows of the day rooms and corridors should be large, “having oak sashes, double hung, with wrought iron sash bars, not more than three feet “six inches from the ground, and made to open easily, and so as to allow a free circulation of air, but not so far as to expose patients to danger.

“The wall below should not be sloped or splayed, but recessed, to admit, if requisite, “of a seat.

“In the dormitories and single rooms the windows should, as a general rule, not be “placed more than four feet from the floor.

“Strong solid shutters should be provided for a majority of the single sleeping rooms.”

NOTE.—The windows throughout the Asylum are of cast iron and sash bars, open top and bottom six inches, the one sash balancing the other, with fourteen inch by six glass, two panes in each upper and lower sash, and sashes double with a strong wooden mullion between. All the windows are about three feet six from the floor, the bay windows and corridors have three lights in them.

The single rooms have shutters sliding into the wall in the rooms for the refractory patients. In the others, loose shutters that can be removed at pleasure.

“SUGGESTION 23.—The doors of the single rooms should open outwards, and be so “hung that when open they will fold back close to the wall.”

NOTE—The doors all open outwards, but do not go back to the walls as they ought.

“SUGGESTION 24.—In each ward there should be conveniences for washing the “person, a slop-room containing a sink, a store-room, or closet, water closets in the pro-“portion of one for ten patients, and a bath.

“It is very desirable that all water closets, lavatories, &c., should be placed in pro-“jections, and where practicable, a lobby not less than five feet wide, with cross ventilation “should separate the wards from the water closets. In some instances the bath room “may be so arranged as to be available for two wards.

“For the majority of the inmates, however, a general bath room conveniently placed “will be found greatly to facilitate the bathing of the patients; and it is of great im-“portance that the taps, as well as the supply and water pipes, should be of large size, so “as to admit of the ready change of water for each patient, and further that the supply “and waste should be distinct.”

NOTE.—In each ward there is a bath room with a dressing room attached. Two baths wherever there are more than twenty patients in a ward, two water closets to each ward, from three to six wash-basins with water pipe to each basin in every corridor. Besides, there are 150 wash-stands throughout the Asylum, shutting up to conceal the contents and containing earthenware basin, jug, and chamber. Two urinals on each cor-ridor on the male side, a store closet on each flat for the daily changes of clothes and linen; a chamber under every bed (except in the refractory wards) in the Asylum.

“SUGGESTION 25.—Suitable infirmaries, in the proportion of at least one-seventh of “the whole, should be provided, in which the cubical contents of the sleeping rooms “should be one-third more than in other parts of the building; and every room, including “the single rooms, should have an open fire-place.

“A day room in each infirmary is necessary, and also a small kitchen with a cooking “stove.

“A mortuary, consisting of two rooms, should be provided for each division, in a “position easily accessible from the infirmaries.”

NOTE.—As already stated the sick occupy the first corridor on the ground floor. A mortuary is placed outside the buildings.

“SUGGESTION 26.—All the day rooms and galleries should be warmed by means of

“open fire places, or open fire-stoves: and in large rooms two fires should be provided. “Fire-places should also be built in all the associated dormitories. In large rooms, such as the chapel or general dining hall, and in the corridors, further provision for warming may be necessary, by means of some approved and recognized principle of artificial warming.”

NOTE.—All the rooms and galleries are heated by steam. The coils are under the windows of the corridors and sitting rooms, and run along the basement of the bedrooms. Ample warmth up to 75° Fahrenheit can be had throughout the Asylum, even when the thermometer is 10° below zero.

“SUGGESTION 27.—The ventilation generally should be provided for by means of flues, taken from the various rooms and corridors into horizontal channels communicating with a perpendicular shaft, in which means of rarefaction should be placed for the purpose of extracting the foul air. The rarefying chamber for ventilation, when fire heat is used, must be entirely fire proof. Particular attention should be paid to the night ventilation of the dormitories, which would be promoted if gas burners were placed under properly protected ventilators in the ceiling.”

NOTE.—The ventilation is tolerably good. Air holes can be opened or shut in the corridors. Closing ventilators are in every room, conveying the air into the hollow walls, and thence to the chimnies of the furnaces. There is a down draught, where it will act from every water-closet, preventing smell, but not completely.

“SUGGESTION 28.—In all cases, descending or horizontal smoke flues should, when practicable, be avoided; but when used, they should be entirely constructed of brick-work, rendered or pargetted, inside and out, and flues from any of the heating or other furnaces, which are carried up through any of the main walls, should be constructed with a hollow space around them, to prevent the inconvenient transmission of heat into the building during the warmer periods of the year.”

NOTE.—There are no smoke flues, except for the open fire-places in the officers' rooms.

“SUGGESTION 30.—The best and most approved system of pipe or tubular drainage should be adopted, with an adequate fall, so as effectually to distribute the sewage by gravitation in a fresh state over the land. Means of flushing should be provided, and the drains and sewers properly ventilated.”

“SUGGESTION 31.—The enclosed airing courts need not be more than two in number on each side. They should be of ample extent, so as to afford proper means for healthful exercise, and should have a southern aspect. They should all be planted with trees and shrubs, and any trees already within them should be preserved for shade. Where walls are required they should be sunk in a ha-ha. Earth closets may be used in the airing courts with means for removing the pans from the outside.”

NOTE.—The sewage goes to a creek half a mile from the house, the solid matter being intercepted half way. It has to be pumped if it is to be used on the farm. By the present arrangement the more valuable constituents in solution escape altogether. There is an airing court at the extremity of each wing, with half the walls sunk in a ha-ha. They will be sodded and laid out to the best advantage. Two sides of them are covered with a roof, projecting six feet, for the benefit of shade, and to enable patients to have open air exercise in wet weather. On the male side there will be a skittle alley.

“SUGGESTION 32.—The whole of the rain-water from the building should be collected in tanks, suitably placed, for the purposes of the wash-house. The materials used for pipes and cisterns should depend upon the quality of the water as ascertained by analysis.”

NOTE.—The rain-water is collected in tanks, but unfortunately very few of the tanks connect with the engine pump.

“SUGGESTION 34.—Farm buildings, with stables, &c., for visitors' horses, should be provided; and there should be suitable workshops for tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c.”

NOTE.—The farm buildings are of good brick, and consist of two barns 60 by 30, a stable stalled for eight horses and room for four more, with a room for harness, grain bins, room for sleighs and carriages, and one for seeds, hay loft over centre, cow house for 25 milking cows, pigsty for 40 pigs, hen house, large shed for wood and another for coal. In addition there is a storehouse 70 by 30, two stories high and a basement, a dairy 25 by 30. Water pipes conduct to dairy, stables and cow house. There is a bakery (far too small), and a meat shop where the carcasses supplied are kept and cut up for use, and a refrigerator large enough to hold a carcass of a beef and two or three carcasses of mutton. The yards at the back of the building are provided with privies. They are gravelled near the building and grassed on the outer half.

There is a garden of twelve acres for vegetables, and it has already 1200 fruit trees (dwarf apple and pear), peach, apricot, plum, quince, cherry, nuts and vines, more than 1200 currant bushes, 400 gooseberry bushes, 1000 raspberry bushes, and many of the large cultivated blackberry so much esteemed on this continent. A gardener's house (with green-house and forcing-house) is built close to the kitchen garden, large enough to supply the asylum with ornamental plants.

Commencing from the south lodge, there is an avenue of 1200 feet straight, 120 feet broad, planted with elms, pines, horse chesnuts, tulip and sweet chesnut trees, in five rows on each side, and each side corresponding, bounded by a galvanized wire fence on red cedar posts varnished. At the north end, next the building, there is a large oval grassy mound, nearly 300 feet long by 200 wide, with a handsome fountain in the centre. The gravel road leads to the front door by a circle, the sides planted with the double flowering red and white horse chesnut.

The avenue is continued by the semi-circle round the building to the back, past the superintendent's house on the west, and the kitchen garden on the east. On the east, it consists of a row of horse chesnuts and elms on each side, with the addition of pines on the south of the road. On the west, horse chesnuts and lime trees or lindens, with pines also on the south. The space between the road and the building is laid out in grass, flower beds and flowering shrubs, and ornamental trees.

To the west of the road, opposite to the superintendent's house, there is a plot of six acres, levelled for a bowling green and croquet grounds, and planted with ornamental shrubs.

Evergreens, thorns and shrubs are and will be placed wherever they will add to the natural beauty of the grounds.

From the west lodge, each side of the road is planted with walnut, butternut, ash and other trees.

The farm on which the buildings stand has an area of 200 acres. Buildings and ornamental grounds occupy fully fifty acres, leaving the remainder for farm uses.

Trees are or will be planted where they will show well as single trees, or in clumps.

There will be no fence but wire between the buildings and the public road. A road divides the farm on which the buildings are situated from the other farm of 100 acres, which is cultivated solely as a farm, except an orchard of about 400 trees of good apples in full bearing.

There is a house on the 100 acre farm, and about 30 acres in natural bush.

The Grand Trunk Railway runs past the south-east corner of the land.

The whole property is accessible to all the patients, many of whom wander where they like over it. The whole is surrounded by an eight feet picket fence.

The furniture is most abundant and excellent. I do not describe the officers' quarters, they are furnished as such apartments should be, nor is it necessary to describe the offices. They have good efficient desks, carpets and other appurtenances.

The corridors are provided with oak benches, backed and railed, fifteen inches broad in the seats, of which there are 100 in the Asylum. There are 50 benches stuffed and covered with tapestry, 30 hair sofas, 30 arm chairs stuffed, covered with hair.

The upper flat for convalescents is carpeted. 1500 chairs of different kinds are in the building, one beside every bed in the Asylum, 100 rocking chairs, a table or two in every sitting room, and in each recess. 500 pictures, German oil chromos, many of them are of high quality.

There are three melodeons, one piano, billiard table, bagatelle table, parlour croquet table, 200 stereoscopic views with stereoscopes, a library of 500 volumes, newspapers and magazines—daily and monthly, chess, draughts and backgammon boards wherever wanted.

There are many other trifles, such as musical boxes, canary birds, &c.

Every bedstead in the Asylum is of maple or cherry, polished and varnished, morticed together without screw or nail, all crevices filled by the closely fitting joints well glued, the slats on the bottom are also morticed and glued in when the parts of the bedstead were put together. Each bedstead is supplied with a palliass of straight rye straw, and a hair mattress three inches thick of best horse hair, covered with a ticking of good strong quality, with linen sheets and best Canadian blankets, with imitation Marseilles quilts of strong quality. The wet patients only have straw, and as the number of them diminishes, the straw is replaced by the hair mattresses. There are now about 40 straw beds diminishing monthly.

I will now say something about the general management, the rules and mode of applying them. I will state the method, because it is said that the system is on its trial, and I suppose I am on my trial with it, and that it will depend on its efficiency and success whether I shall be allowed to continue it or not. It is pleaded that if it is not economical it must be abandoned. Here at the outset, I protest that economy is not and ought not to be the only test of efficiency. There is another measure of success, and that is the welfare of the patients, their comfort and happiness, the proper provision made for them in food and clothing; and by no means should the comfort and contentment of the servants and attendants be governed by the sole rule of economy.

There are three attendants on each side of the house, called chief attendants, paid better salaries than the others. They are selected to have charge of each flat, to overlook the other attendants, and to be responsible for everything used on their flats. They have to keep books which show every article received from the matron, how they are expended, when returned, if worn or sent back to store, to receive and give out all clothing, bedding, wine, or other comforts, to keep lists of furniture, and to see that the attendants under them dress and keep clean all the patients on their flats, and are at their work at proper times. Their responsibility is not nominal, for all missing articles are replaced at their cost, if they cannot account for them. They have separate accommodation, and are as much as possible kept aloof from other attendants, and provided with their own means of amusement and recreation. Hitherto this plan has worked well, but I by no means claim any novelty for it, for I suppose something similar in principle is done in almost every Asylum. If there is anything new it is in the strict discipline with which the rules are kept up, and thorough accountability exacted.

The Steward receives everything from the stores, enters them in his store-book, and when he issues to the Matron, to whom only things for the house are given, he enters them in his issue book. She also enters their receipt and her issues to the chief attendants, who also keep a book of account of them. No goods, not even a ball of twine, can be obtained by credit, or purchase, in town, except by a requisition sent by the Steward to the Superintendent, and an order for the article signed by him. The Superintendent copies the weekly requisitions into his book in quantities required for the week, so that he can compare at any moment any excess of consumption, with the previous, or any other week, and see at once when extravagance begins, or when there is not a sufficient issue of any thing for the wants of the house. Bread, meat, flour and groceries, large and small, as well as clothing and bedding, wine, and every other article, thus come under the weekly inspection of the Superintendent, and can be completely checked, or controlled, before waste becomes excessive. Thus all that can be done is accomplished to prevent waste in the issues. There is no mode of preventing waste in the use and consumption, except by a constant supervision of the waste tub as it leaves the dining rooms, or goes to the pigs; this also the Superintendent does, so that he can readily see when food is improperly thrown away, and this is, though it looks trifling, one of the efficient means of preventing extravagant expenditure, for more loss results to a large institution from what is wastefully thrown away than from all extravagant issues put together. When half loaves of bread go to the pigs, and butter tubs half cleaned out, and meat sent away unconsumed, and vegetables thrown away; where such waste goes on, there is expenditure

on the largest scale. For economy in these things, it will be at once seen how essential<sup>1</sup> it is to have only one kitchen in an Asylum, for nothing is more certain than that waste is multiplied by the number of cooking places, and by the number of cooks. Each dining room has an attendant (counted on the preceding list as kitchen maids) appointed to the care of the room, whose duty it is to see to the waste food, and not to allow anything fit for use to be put into the tub. She has also charge of all the knives, forks and other articles in use in her room, and has to keep the room in a cleanly state.

The Matron has charge of all articles brought into the house, and general control over all.

The Superintendent gives full authority to all the heads of departments ; he never interferes unless his attention is called by the head of such department, or complaints are brought to him by subordinates.

Thus each chief having full authority is imbued with a sense of responsibility, and has a pride in carrying out as he thinks best the objects of the Superintendent, subject to the general rules laid down and printed and given to every one in the establishment, as guiding principles, not to fetter any excellent manner of carrying out those principles, which any chief may think fit to adopt. I consider that the employed are well, but by no means extravagantly, paid ; that they bear in numbers no undue proportion to the wants of an institution for 500 patients ; that the mutual satisfaction that prevails between them and the Superintendent is a testimony to the well-working of the system. That the by no means large expenditure is also a testimony to its efficiency ; that the appearance and general health of the patients, the total absence of all kinds of restraint, also bear testimony to the beneficial effects of the system on the patients for whose benefits the whole is done. The fact that there are never two per cent. in bed, and that none are forced to keep out of bed, or to work, or to go out, but that they go to work willingly by persuasion only, and wander about in large proportion to their total numbers, over the grounds, also confirms the success of the system. More than 100 men out of 250 have been at work this spring doing something. The most violent have never been restrained or had more done to them than seclusion for a few hours at a time, and yet we take in all comers, so that we get our fair proportion of hard cases like other Asylums. We employ strong dresses for a few patients who tear their clothes, or strip themselves naked, but these dresses differ only from ordinary dresses in being made of strong material, and in being fastened behind by a screw button, leaving all the limbs and body as free in their movements as any other dress does. They are certainly not handsome dresses, but that cannot be helped. The women work in the kitchen, laundry and the sewing room. They spin all the wool and cotton, and make all the socks and stockings used in the house. All the clothing, linen and repairing is done by the patients with the help of one seamstress and attendant, when the latter can be spared. It is intended to add to these occupations in every possible way as soon as the buildings are completed, and there is time to consolidate our work outside, and time to instruct in new modes of work. We are so new in this Asylum ; our patients have been collected from everywhere in the Province, and all not thoroughly known to us at present ; that we are not able to discover all at once their fitness for particular occupations. Handicrafts are to be encouraged when opportunity occurs.

Our farm consists, as stated, of 300 acres, less the land covered by yards, buildings and gardens. This land was in a very poor and foul state when it came into our hands. During the summer we confined ourselves to cleaning, ploughing and subsoiling the 200 acres, on which the Asylum stands, and we took a few root crops from the other 100, clearing the land thoroughly. This year we have put in 35 acres of oats and seeded them with clover and grass. We have 25 acres of potatoes, 30 acres of carrots, mangolds, and turnips, smaller quantities of Kohl rabi, cabbage, corn, peas, tares and other minor things. We have sodded about 4 acres. We have sown with lawn seeds about 12 acres ; we have planted 3000 forest and fruit trees, most of which are doing well. More than 10,000 loads of gravel have been spread on walks, roads and yards. More than 15,000 loads of earth have been removed and conveyed to localities where filling and levelling were needed. Nearly two miles of internal fences, wire and wood, have been erected, and much other work has been done. Much more requires to be done before the grounds will have that neat and orderly appearance such an institution ought to exhibit.

We have 20 cows for milk, to be increased to 25 this year, if possible, 8 working horses, 73 pigs, &c., &c.; other stock must be purchased, as farm produce is grown. We shall soon require a considerable addition to our grant for this purpose, for there can be no worse farm management than in having an understocked farm or quantities of under cultivated land. We intend to plant two acres with the French Osier, and occupy our patients in the winter months in basket making. There are many German immigrants to whom this business is familiar, who can be had to train our attendants to the work. We have a few acres suitable for cranberry cultivation, which we intend to commence next year.

The 30 acres behind the stables and barns where a few forest trees remain, have to be freed from stumps, levelled and seeded with grass, and will have seats and ornamental walks made wherever they will be an accommodation.

I think I have given a full, plain description of the Asylum, its grounds and farm, and of all that has been done, and of most we intend to do. We are thoroughly anxious to excel the best institution on the continent, if we are able, and we well know the difficulty of the task that is before us, for there are few if any countries in the world, where Asylums are constructed with such liberality, supported with such disregard of expense, if efficiency can be obtained, and presided over by men so intelligent as in the United States; that it will be no easy matter to approach the general condition of such asylums; still, if we can surpass them, we mean to do it, and we give them fair and friendly warning, to look to their laurels, as we are bent on running our race so as to reach the goal before them, and transfer their chaplets to our brows, if energy and perseverance can do it.

The first report of a new Asylum requires comments on so many subjects, that it is impossible to avoid a certain amount of confusion and absence of order and arrangement, nor is it possible to be lengthy with so many subjects to touch upon. I shall make a few remarks on the tables of admission, the provision for future admissions, a few comments on defects, on our wants, on treatment, on general subjects, on the garden, on the farm, and a few other matters.

Admissions of both sexes have amounted to 135, discharges to 26, deaths to 15—or on an average population of 432— $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. nearly. When the number of aged inmates, long residents of Asylums, is taken into consideration, this is a most moderate percentage of deaths. It shows that the Asylum has a healthy site—is in a healthy condition internally, and it puts to silence all rumours to the contrary, that have been more or less prevalent during the past year.

The tables that each Asylum should prepare for reports were left to the discretion of each Superintendent by the Association. We have given those tables which our limited time of occupation of this Asylum has enabled us to form, with such gleanings from the books of the two Asylums whose inmates came here in November last, as have any approach to accuracy.

Very many of the inmates of this Asylum are hopeless incurables. Even those admitted since its opening have been collected from gaols where they have been committed for safe keeping, or from townships where they have been known as imbeciles or chronic melancholics for years. These new admissions have only helped to swell the number of incurables, and very few of them present any hope of cure. Unless the incurables are collected in cottages, as many ought to be, this Asylum will have very little room for the treatment of those who are curable, for many years to come; and the Province will be hindered from applying the only efficient and economical method of decreasing the number of insane—that is, by providing facilities for prompt admission and treatment in the earliest periods of the malady. Delay is fatal to cure, and fatal to economy; for every month of delay in the application of treatment, shuts out a chance of cure, and saddles the Province with the maintenance of all incurables for the term of natural life. There are only 26 discharges on 135 admissions into the Asylum this year, because the admissions have been for the most part chronic incurables, detained at home or elsewhere until cure has become hopeless. How many of these might have been cured in the early stage, it is now impossible to say; but it is certain that some would, and their cost of maintenance saved. If men are not open to the influence of arguments derived from the

curability of the disease in its early stages as they affect patients, there are many who are open to the influence of arguments addressed to the economy of affording the means of early admission to treatment, and who will see that to fill an Asylum with chronic incurables is the most expensive system the State can adopt; far more so than the erection of buildings to house the chronic, and by so doing to provide means of treating the curable.

This Province has done a great amount of charitable work under the guidance of the Government, since the establishment of the Dominion; but it has not yet done sufficient, for it has years of inaction to recover, and while the necessity for more accommodation remains, its labours cannot be considered over.

The present state of the house, and its prospects of being speedily overcrowded, will excuse me pressing once more on your consideration the question of how to dispose of increasing applications for admission. In this Asylum we cannot accommodate more than twenty additional females, and about sixty more males. The forty-five the central portion of the Idiot Asylum will accommodate, can be found and placed there in one month from its opening. What then is to be done with future applicants?

The subject of cottage systems was discussed at the meeting of Asylum Physicians at Toronto, but it was discussed from a wrong basis. The essay of Dr. Jarvis recommended that all patients on first application to a physician should be placed in cottages without any special reference to the nature of their insanity. This plan met with, I think, just condemnation. The plan I should like to see in operation here is very different, for it recommends that patients who have long been under the supervision of the physician, and who are found to be quiet, harmless, and trustworthy, should be transferred to cottages, built on such a plan as will afford economical management and arrangement. Fit occupants can be found in this Asylum in large numbers—the house could be relieved at once of 100 patients, who would be happier, more at home, enjoying domestic life as it cannot be had in the crowded rooms of an Asylum, being able under proper supervision to exchange visits with the inhabitants of other cottages, even of different sexes. They would value the privileges a cottage system of this nature would give them, so highly that there could be no stronger inducement put before them to encourage self-control and good conduct. They would regard being sent back to the greater restrictions and more regular discipline of the Asylum as a calamity to be avoided by every effort in their power to make. But I have before, and in detail, presented this subject to your notice, and set forth its advantages both to the patients and to the economical provision for increasing applicants; and I have shown how easily Asylums can be relieved of the harmless and working inmates. I need do no more in this place than express my opinion of the urgent need of making provision for such patients.

I must call your attention also to the subject of cottages for servants, which I have often brought to your notice, pointing out the inconvenience and loss this Asylum sustains by the want of houses for the married men, near the institution; and also the means of remedying the evil by building cottages on land easily to be had close to the farm, and which would pay a rental of about eight per cent. on the outlay. I have the honour to assure you that unless some efficient remedy is applied during the ensuing year, all the best servants will be lost to the Asylum.

I have spoken on the description of the Asylum in terms of praise of the general plan and construction of the building, but there are many points of detail that ought to be commented upon.

The tiles in the water closets on the male side were made of very soft, ill-burnt material, and they were laid in sandy mortar rather than in cement. I have had them all relaid in proper material, and I have been compelled to do two of them with brick, as I had to use the sound tiles to fill up the other closets where the tile was worthless. They are now tight and in good order.

The plaster beneath the corridors has been falling ever since our occupation of the building. I believe the chief cause is joists of too light a construction, for when excited patients dance or jump on them, down comes the plaster; and also too small a quantity of hair in the mortar, as I am assured by the plasterer who repairs the damage; perhaps, also, much is due to occupation of the building too soon after plastering. Much cost has been incurred in replacing plaster, and will continue to be incurred.

The quality of the paint used in the building could not have been worse, for it rubs off nearly like whitewash.

The windows have been an incessant cost and trouble, for they are always out of order, and will not shut when open, nor open when shut, and the rackets on which the chains revolve are always out of order. I am not saying too much when I state that one carpenter has been occupied fully four months in going over the building, keeping the windows in working order.

The shutters in the refractory wards were never strong enough. They can be bent and torn by comparatively feeble women, and the screw fastenings are of the worst and softest iron, and have long been useless. The shutters have been closed by screws through them into the mullions for a long time.

I suppose there never was an Asylum built where some such details of construction have not had to be complained of immediately after occupation, and therefore we have no more to complain of than other newly built Asylums, and indeed far less, for my visitors from the States' Asylums tell me that they have far larger complaints to make of their institutions, and far grosser faults to remedy. I am therefore not pointing these evils out in a spirit of fault finding, but to indicate things that have to be amended; for I am ready to bear the strongest testimony to the excellence of design, as well as of construction, with few and comparatively trifling exceptions; but it always happens that small defects such as these are those that give the administrators the greatest amount of trouble and inconvenience. Thus, to us the want of shutters, that cannot be secured, or windows that cannot be shut up at night, without a carpenter, are troubles greater than much larger errors would be in general construction.

The desire to save expense in construction, however laudable, is not always, by any means, true economy, and we need not go beyond this institution for instances of this truth. I am afraid that many of our water pipes will have to be replaced by larger, as our population increases and our wants are more accurately discerned.

I have now to consider a few matters of arrangement for future convenience.

The mortuary has never been of any use. It is only a small room, capable of holding a corpse while awaiting burial. It has no conveniences for making post-mortems—it is not provided with water, nor with sinks or drains, nor with a fire-place, so that any corpse will in winter be frozen hard before a post-mortem can be made. It is good for nothing for its assumed purpose. A mortuary should have two rooms, one for the body, with water, hot and cold, waste drains and a good light, the other room for the convenience of those whose duty it is to make examinations which cannot be carried on in an Asylum, which has no surgery, no room for examination of patients, except bedrooms or crowded wards. A surgery and an adjoining consultation room are much wanted, as well as a suitable mortuary. The present bakery which is too small for its purposes would make a good mortuary; a new bakery will be necessary when the wants of the Idiot Asylum are to be supplied from it, and it would be best to build an efficient bakery, and take the present one for a mortuary. The present mortuary will be needed for an oil and paint room, safe from fire, and is about good enough for such a purpose.

Provision against fire in the out-buildings is most urgently needed; there are no hydrants outside the main building; there are no pipes from any tank or other source of water supply more than one inch and half diameter—a size totally inadequate to give a supply of water in case of fire—at least two thousand feet of hose half two inch, half three inch, 3 Ply, ought to be provided, with hydrants in proper localities, and pipes large enough to supply them. Nothing could, under present appliances save this building in case of fire, the engines could not pump into the tanks fast enough, nor could the water get out of the tanks to the hose. All the wells are too deep for the suction pipes of any fire engine to reach them, and the few rain water tanks, even if a fire should find them full, would be emptied in an hour, there is therefore nothing wanting more earnest consideration than provision against fire.

The downward ventilation of the water closets does not act efficiently. I shall be glad to see some remedy applied. The cause of this defect I am unable to point out. I have caused the engineer to examine into it, but he finds no defect in the pipes, nor can

he conjecture why the ventilation is imperfect. It is a most important matter, requiring thorough investigation.

I am glad to be able to state that the boilers and flues are perfect, now the smoke stacks have been put into the chimnies, and the furnaces well and thoroughly lined with fire brick. The draught is excellent, and the consumption of fuel must be lessened. We shall be able to ascertain the amount consumed weekly when the cold weather sets in.

The mortar used for the airing yard walls is so bad that, with a piece of stick, the patients can take out any brick or any of the stones in the foundation. The wall will have to be pointed with cement next year in an efficient manner.

### TREATMENT.

The treatment of insane in Asylums is a question still unsettled. In this Asylum, containing so large a number of hopeless incurables, treatment is with them confined to taking care of their comforts, providing them with good and nourishing food in sufficient abundance, clothing them well, and working those who have strength to work, according to their power, exercising out of doors all who are able to walk, male and female, giving them as much amusement and occupation indoore as they can enjoy. For this purpose we have daily dances in the afternoon for an hour or two, music, stercoscopic views, &c., and they spin, knit, and make all the socks and stockings used in the Asylum, make all the clothing, except the men's, and repair every thing in need of repair. We have never had any tailors or shoemakers fit to work sent to this Asylum, and therefore the work peculiar to those classes has to be done by paid labour.

Employment is the rule of treatment, and the best. We have few sick, and our deaths this year have been very few. Medical treatment has been confined to keeping up the strength by the use of stimulants, tonics, and the phosphates. I requested the assistant physician, Dr. Lett, to whom I am much indebted for his constant attention and very able assistance, to give me a report of the action of medicines employed in the treatment of the patients, during the past few months, although the number of cases is not sufficient to enable us to draw positive conclusions. We can confirm, as far as our experience extends, the conclusions of Dr. Clouston, of the Carlisle Asylum. Opium, I have for years totally abandoned, as injurious, in nearly every form. I cannot myself hold so high an opinion as Dr. Lett does of the value of Hydrate of Chloral, for I think in long continued doses it lowers the action of the heart and nerves, and if not of the stomach directly, indirectly; and one observation of Dr. Lett's confirms this view, for he expresses an opinion that it lowers the temperature of the body. If it has this effect, I consider it injurious, for if there is one thing more important than another in the treatment of insanity, it is, that it is absolutely essential to maintain and to increase the vital powers of our patients, naturally low. No doubt the combination of Bromide with Cannabis of Indica is the least injurious of all our sedatives, and no doubt there are many cases in which it is necessary at any cost to produce sleep, and it is a matter of thankfulness when that can be done with any medicine as harmless as this combination.

I have, however, often found another medicine, more pleasant to take, not less effective in its operation, and advantageous in its tonic effects, fully as conducive to sound sleep in violent mania, and that is a bottle of the very best Scotch ale, or the best Dublin stout, and it is a medicine that will bear repetition with the best results. It will not often have to be given compulsorily, as the Bromide has, and no straight jacket in the world will contribute better to quietness and repose. After all that can be said of sedatives, or for any drugs, I believe the best treatment consists in kindness, good and abundant food, and plenty of work and out-door exercise.

I append Dr. Lett's report :—

“ *To the Superintendent.*

“ DEAR SIR,—By your desire I send you a report of the effects of medicines tried in this Asylum.

“ During the past year I have tried the effects of various medicines in the treatment of insanity, and I now wish to lay before you the results that I have noticed.

"The medicines with which I have made experiments may be divided into two classes, viz., nerve sedatives and nerve stimulants. In the former class I have tried Opium, Hydrate of Chloral, and Bromide of Potash, in combination with Indian Hemp, and in the latter the Hypophosphites.

"With regard to Opium, our experience confirms the conclusions of most physicians, that the use of the drug is attended by more harm than good.

"I have made frequent use of the Hydrate of Chloral, in acute as well as chronic mania, and in both cases have met with good results, as well as with some disappointments. To arrive at a knowledge of the cases in which it will prove useful, will require long experience and repeated trials, making accurate notes of the cases so treated, and then arranging them in a tabular form, following Dr. Clouston's example. When that is accomplished, I think some valuable results will be obtained, showing what forms of disease and what conditions of the patient will be benefited by its exhibition. So far as my experience goes, I have found it valuable in all cases of acute mania, where the patient's health has not become so much deteriorated as to require the free use of stimulants, for in all the cases which have come under my observation where the patients have suffered from extreme exhaustion either on account of their excitement, want of sleep, or any other cause, the chloral has had little or no effect, and in these cases wine, whiskey, or other alcoholic stimulants were given until the patient's general condition improved. Their excitement usually yielded under  $xxx$  grain doses of the Hydrate of Chloral, when previously 60 grains had little or no effect. It would appear from this that to obtain the sedative effects, a certain amount of tone in the system is required. In all the cases where it has produced sleep and quietness, I have not noticed any of the evil effects which follow the use of opium. When given largely diluted with water, it does not derange the digestive organs, the secretions are not checked, the bowels are not constipated; there is not that drowsiness which follows the use of opium, it acts promptly, the sleep produced being as nearly natural as possible, the patient being much refreshed, and usually more quiet during the day. This I consider to be the effect of a good night's rest, the rest being the direct action of the medicine. The pulse does not diminish in volume below the normal standard, although it becomes more regular and softer. The temperature of the body appears to be lowered, but unfortunately I have not made use of the thermometer to ascertain this point correctly. It does not lose its effects by long continuance; on the contrary, I have found that diminishing the dose has been attended with the usual good results.

"I have given, accepting Dr. Clouston's valuable suggestion, Bromide of Potash in combination with Indian Hemp, and I have experienced good results from its employment, not only in cases of acute, but also in those of periodic mania. In the latter I have, on several occasions, succeeded most satisfactorily in warding off the attack, as the following case taken from the notes in my case book fully exemplifies:—

"A female aged 55, has a brother in the Asylum, admitted January 21st, 1871. For the past eight years has had an attack every fall, which lasts from four to six months. When admitted, her propensities were to wander, tear her clothes, rave about witches, singing, laughing, &c. She continued in this condition until the latter end of March, when she became as rational and sensible as ever, knitting socks and reading books all day long. On the 5th of September, up to which time she continued well, she asked me if I could not do something to prevent the usual attack from coming on. She told me she was quite sure it was commencing, and that every year, during the first week of September, the premonitory symptoms made their appearance, which lasted for about three or four weeks, gradually increasing, until, at last, they broke out into her regular maniacal excitement. She described her symptoms to me as follows:—First, irregularity of the bowels, deranged appetite, restless at night, impaired vision, confusion of ideas, and a peculiar sensation passing through the whole frame, which she could not describe; she also complained of being unable to count the stitches when setting up her knitting. I made up a mixture containing gr. x of the Bromide of Potash with M. x Fl. Ex. Cannabis Indica to the zi. of water; of this I gave her a tablespoonful night and morning; in two days all the symptoms left her, and she felt as well as ever, and implored to be allowed to continue the medicine, as it had done her so much good. I continued giving it to her for three weeks, when

I discontinued it for two days. The symptoms then, much to her alarm, began to reappear. I again gave the medicine with the same happy result as before, and now at the very period when in former years her mania was at its highest pitch, she is happily knitting socks or reading books, keeping herself employed at one or the other from morning until night.'

"Happily, as I said before, this is not the only case in which the attacks have been warded off by the employment of this remedy. In other cases that I have tried it there was no return of the symptoms if the medicine was continued during the whole period that the attack usually lasted.

"In two cases I failed to ward off the Paroxysm—this I attribute to the fact that I did not commence the administration of it early enough, letting the premonitory symptoms become too well developed and get too much head-way, but in both these cases the attacks were very much mitigated. I do not mean to say that all cases of periodic mania will show such marked improvement under its use ; but if we have at hand a remedy which will prevent the return of so dreadful an affliction even in a few cases, what a great boon it must prove to be, not only to the suffering patients themselves, but also to those who attend upon them.

"It appears to me that to derive benefit from the use of this medicine, it should be given as soon as the first symptoms make their appearance, before they have attained any degree of force, and that it should be continued during the whole period which the attack usually lasts. Nor do I think that in a patient who has had an attack warded off in this way, a future attack would be more severe or more liable to return ; on the other hand, I think it probable that if during the interval the patient is well nourished and the general condition of the bodily health improved, the number of seizures would become less if not in time completely prevented, and those which followed the treatment might be much less severe.

"In the treatment of Acute Mania I have found the combination of Bromide of Potash and Indian Hemp confirms the conclusion of Dr. Clouston, and with him can state that the appetite is not diminished but rather increased ; it does not produce dry tongue, constipation of the bowels, or diminution of the secretions, and can be continued for a long time, nor does it appear to lose its effects by continued employment.

"The evil effects of it are : first, the supposed aphrodisiac effects of the Indian Hemp, and to this cause I ascribe its non-action in cases where I had reason to suppose the patients were either masturbators or had their sexual feelings much augmented ; in such cases I have had better results with the Hydrate of Chloral.

"I have not seen its cataleptic influence produced, but where I have increased the dose I have noticed a stupidness come over the patient from which he could be easily aroused, and which passed off in a few hours when the medicine was discontinued.

#### "CLASS 2ND.

"In those cases where something in the shape of a stimulant to the nervous centres is required, where the temperature of the body is below par, the hands and feet are blue with cold, even in warm weather, where the patient sits motionless, answers questions in a sluggish manner, as if he did not understand what was being said to him ; and there appears to be a want of nervous energy, as in Dementia and Melancholia, I think that the preparations of Phosphorus are highly valuable, perhaps because they are nerve stimulants. I have undoubtedly seen much benefit from their employment in such cases as the following, one out of many in which I have seen good results, clearly demonstrated :—A male, 51 years of age, admitted June 10th, 1871. First attack commenced about five months ago ; a tall, well formed man ; sits in one place all day long ; will not move or go to meals unless roused by some one ; will not speak unless spoken to ; and answers questions in a low incoherent manner ; appears to take no notice of what is going on ; has a very dejected, downcast countenance ; surface of the body cold, sluggish ; cannot be persuaded to make himself useful in any way ; appetite fluctuating and bowels constipated. I put him upon great doses of the Hypophosphite of Lime twice daily. During the first three or four weeks there was little or no change ; at the end of that time he appeared to improve, and had a somewhat brighter look in his face, spoke with more decision, and

much more distinctly ; appetite became more regular, bowels not so much bound, and in a short time began to make himself useful in many ways. He gradually continued to improve, when at the end of three months he was one of the best working patients we had. He also took great interest in reading books or newspapers. He was then sent out on probation for a month, giving directions that he should still continue the medicine ; since then I have heard that he continues to progress favourably ; and, I think, in a short time, may safely be discharged cured.

"In this case as well as in several others that have been treated in a similar way, I think there was marked improvement and some cures by the use of this medicine. All increased in weight, showing that when the nerves were brought into a proper state the process of assimilation of food was much better, the secretions regulated, and the patients looked much brighter and more cheerful.

"STEPHEN LETT,  
"Assistant Physician."

A few words with regard to restraint or non-restraint. On this continent I know of only two Asylums where it is not used—Dr. De Wolfe's, at Halifax, N.S., and this. No doubt much exaggeration there has been on both sides of this question. In one report I find it asked : "If a patient has to be "fed with a stomach pump, is it better to tie "the patient's hands and feet to a chair, or to have a struggle with an attendant holding "each limb ? 2. It is a matter of convenience—an attendant to each limb would be in the way of the physician using the pump, and there can be no objection to the simpler and more convenient mode of tying the limbs to a chair. But then feeding a patient once or twice daily is a very different thing from seeing patients pacing corridors all day long in muffs and straight jackets, a very different thing from saving attendants personal trouble in watching patients and guarding them from mischief, if so disposed, by constant attention, rather than save all trouble by muffs and waistcoats, a still more different thing from the wire-woven cribs in which so many patients are put to sleep in nearly all the Asylums in the States, and which I have never seen required by any patients that have come under my observation.

I have had patients rushed into the Asylum without waiting for legal forms of admission, on the ground that they had to be tied to their beds, and put into straight-jackets to prevent violence to others or to themselves; and although they are exceedingly frightened at the approach of an attendant when they first arrive here, I have never had one who has not been freed from restraint immediately, and kept free, without any harm occurring, and with great advantage, as confidence in the kind intentions of those about them was regained, of perfect quietness, and rapid improvement. I could cite many cases. One from London Gaol came here with the reputation of being the most violent woman ever seen in that gaol. She was never outrageous here, from the hour of her admission, and never required to be even secluded, and when she saw that loud threatening provoked no one, she gave that up. Another came from Simcoe gaol, rushed in on the ground that she was a dreadful woman. I never saw one more frightened, but beyond an incessant restlessness of body she never was violent here. No sedatives were given to these women, and none are ever given for mere noise or destructiveness, without some other reason to justify their administration. I saw in another report, the singular argument that non-restraint did not diminish the death rate in the English Asylums, nor restraint increase it in the State Asylums. I think it would be most surprising if it did. I cannot see what either has to do with death rate any more than Tenterden steeple with the Goodwin sands ; in truth, the whole matter is a question of attendants. With good ones, restraint can be avoided ; with bad ones it hardly can. With insufficient numbers of attendants it certainly cannot. I am sure that it dwells on their minds both when they are recovered and when their disease recurs. Often I have been told when an acute maniac has broken a window—"There, now I suppose you will put a jacket on me, or you will give me a shower bath ? I have neither the one nor the other in the Asylum. No attendant has the means of applying such things to patients.

No excuse is admitted for violence by attendants. It is an inexorable rule that a discharge follows violence. I used to be content to send an attendant away when it was known he gave a black eye to a patient. Now, if a patient has a black eye the attendant

goes, because experience has shown that all the usual excuses and statements as to the manner black eyes are given are false. I believe they are always the result of a direct blow, and therefore an attendant is justly discharged where one is seen in a patient under his care.

No complaint by any patient goes uninvestigated, and the result is that few are made, and there is a general quietness and absence of violence and noise; in short, a general contentment that will contrast favourably with any institution where restraint is used. On most points I think the Asylums on this continent are far ahead of the English County Asylums; and I should like to see them as far beyond them in the matter of restraint, instead of being a long way behind them. I should not have said so much if I had not seen a tendency in some reports to sneer at non-restraint, which has made it incumbent on me to defend a system I heartily approve and constantly practise in this Asylum with the best results.

#### OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

I must repeat the testimony of previous years concerning the efficiency and zeal of all the officers and servants of this Institution. Without their kind and active co-operation it would have been impossible to have passed through the labour of the year with any comfort or satisfaction.

#### EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the past year is submitted to you.

The first three months, from Oct. 1st, 1870, to January 7th, 1871, include the period of removal both from Malden and Orillia. The total expenditure for those months was \$13,347.32. In that sum are included many items that are no part of ordinary maintenance.

The expenditure from January 1st, 1871, to Sept. 30th, 1871, amounts to \$43,877.81. The grant for the use of this Asylum for 1871, was \$56,000; therefore we have \$12,122.19 to meet the expenses of the last three months of the year. This will be sufficient with the \$1000 for farm labour.

Now, taking our mean population for 1871 at 432, the cost per head on the grant would be \$129. But as the actual payments for maintenance at the end of the year will be less than the \$56,000 by \$5,500, which latter sum has been expended on stock, sheds, and other works authorized at different times, and has in reality been saved out of maintenance, I think the cost per head ought to be calculated on 50,500, when it would be \$116 per head. I have not added the interest on the capital expended on the buildings and land, as I see that no other Asylum either in England or the States does so, except Rockwood; and then Dr. Dickson obligingly adds that interest to his estimate of the cost per head of this Asylum, and then compares my expenditure with the cost per head of his own, from which this item is rigorously excluded.

There always will be a difficulty in making these estimates so long as the official and financial years begin and end on different dates. We are always including portions of two different grants.

The result is an approximate estimate rather than a complete one. It is true that on a series of consecutive years the average of each would come out accurately, but it is equally true that no single year is perfectly accurate. There is another unavoidable evil, the farm crops of 1871 cannot be known except by estimate on the 30th of September, 1871. They therefore appear in the report of 1872, or they are given in 1871, if there is time, when Parliament meets late, to ascertain them before the report is called for.

It would be far better to have the reports of the year commencing and terminating with the financial year.

#### GARDEN.

The produce of the kitchen garden, notwithstanding the extreme dryness of the summer and the want of sufficient manure, during our first season, has amounted at wholesale prices, to \$1,650.67. This includes 30,000 cabbages, which, retailed at five cents each, would

alone give \$1,500. I mention this to show the moderate rate at which the produce is estimated. In the flower garden more than 2,000 bulbs have been planted for next season, more than 1,200 hardy flowering shrubs, and more than 1,000 flowers of different kinds. In the Green House department, although the house itself has only been finished late in October, Mr. Penny has raised under glass, and now placed in the house, 2,600 green-house plants of much variety and very healthy, which will be ready to plant out in summer, and also to propagate from before the next season. Much remains to be done in the ornamental and flower garden before the grounds will present that beautiful appearance it is my desire they should have. Weeping trees, evergreens, shrubberies ought to be placed wherever they will show to advantage; and I hope that a further sum for ornamental purposes will be granted by Parliament. Nothing can be better bestowed, and when the grounds are thoroughly completed, days for public visiting can be set apart, which will afford the London public as well as strangers much gratification.

## FARM.

The farm has been cultivated this year for the first time, with the exception of a few acres of potatoes last year. The extraordinarily dry season, drier in this neighbourhood than in other parts of the Province, has very much damaged some of our crops, chiefly potatoes, which will not reach more than one-third of a crop. The quantity at each root was more than ample, but the size extremely small.

Potatoes, 2,400 bushels, at 40 cts.....	\$ 960 00
Oats, 1,000 do 36 cts.....	360 00
Corn, 75 do. in cob 30 cts.....	22 50
White turnips, 400 bushels 30 cts.....	120 00
Swedish turnips, 520, at 25 cts .....	130 00
W. B. Carrots, 2,300, at 25 cts.....	515 00
Mangolds, 6,050, at 25 cts.....	1512 00
Peas, 400 bushels, at 50 cts.....	200 00
Hay, 50 tons, at \$10.....	500 00
Straw, 45 tons, at \$7 .....	315 00
Corn, cut green, 150 cart loads, \$12.....	300 00
Tares, 36 cart loads, \$3 .....	108 00
Grass, cut green, 40 cart loads, \$1 .....	40 00
Milk, 39,652 quarts for nine months actually got. 47,609 do twelve do.	
Butter, 2,060 lbs. for the nine months, actually got. 3,072 estimated for twelve months.	
Milk, at 4 cts. per quart .....	1,904 36
Butter, at 20 cts per lb.....	614.40
Garden .....	1,650 67
	<hr/>
	\$9251 93

There are a few other small productions that might be added. I have included the value of 30,000 cabbages, partly grown on the farm in the garden produce. We have 22 cows, 2 oxen for draught, 10 horses, 19 steers for fattening, 81 sheep for fattening, 104 pigs, poultry, geese, &c.

The value of farm and garden produce, amounts to .....	\$9251 93
Farm labour, etc.....	3780 00
Garden labour .....	720 00
Estimated Patients' labour.....	2352 00
	<hr/>
	6,852 00
	<hr/>
Profit.....	\$2,399 93

The cost of paid labour exclusive of that expended on work provided for by special grant, such as draining and fencing, amounts to four men's regular monthly wages, at \$28 per month each.....	\$1,344 00
per annum.	
Farm bailiff.....	300 00
which I hope it will be in future years.....	1,644 00
One dairy woman.....	96 00
	_____
Total paid labour .....	\$3,384 00

The labour of the patients is additional, but I know not on what principle it can be valued so as to be charged against the farm. The Asylum has to maintain them whether they labour or not. Their labour keeps them in health and saves the Asylum the cost of sickness. Their labour is not equal, taking the total of patients more or less employed, to three patients to one paid labourer. Even then large deductions should be made before putting a money value on the labour ; and I am unable to give a fair estimate of it. Although there are many days 70 or 80 patients employed, many of them are in occupations about the house, and engine rooms and doing many small things, so that I am confident that all the year round, a full estimate would be 20 men on the farm and garden employed *de die in diem*, calling them seven able-bodied men, at \$28 per month each, the sum would be \$2352. I am sure any farmer would get more work out of six well paid hired labourers. However, taking that as their money value, the farm and garden this year have yielded more than double the cost of cultivation. Upon this fair statement of yield I wish to urge upon you the advantage of buying the Priest's farm adjoining, 75 acres, for if it were in our hands for pasturage, it would free the whole of our present lands for crops. I have no doubt that all the meat could be raised on this farm that the Asylum would require, in the course of two more years' time, and very likely a great deal more than that if the sewage can by any workable scheme be utilized. As far as the fluid portions of it, there is little difficulty for the slope of the land near the reservoir admits of its application easily, when pumped up by one of the cheap windmills in use in various parts of the country. I have already called your attention to this subject, and I beg also to refer you to a memorandum on the value of the Priest's farm if the Government will purchase it. The only other subject I need allude to is the nature of the farm accounts which are very unsatisfactory to me. I cannot avoid urging you to set apart a capital sum for farm, equivalent to what in England would be a tenant's capital on entering into occupation, letting the Government stand on the footing of the landlord, and doing as landlords do—all the permanent work, such as buildings, and drainings, taking care that the former are commensurate to the wants of a farm of this size, and that rent be charged to the Asylum, on the capital cost of farm buildings and draining. I do not think the rent so charged ought to exceed the landlord's rate per cent. in England, or the rate at which farms are rented in this country, because the Government investment in lands for an Asylum cannot be considered as done only for farm profit. It is done mainly for the health and welfare of the patients, and that health and welfare must be estimated at a money value in the consideration of rent or interest on the capital the Government expends ; therefore the Government cannot fairly look for the customary interest of this country in the shape of rent.

Having charged the farm this yearly sum, and set apart a working capital distinct from maintenance, it would be easy to see at what profit the farm is worked, for every expense should be charged against the working or tenant's capital, and every part of the produce should be paid for by the Asylum out of the maintenance grant. This would enable us to see easily the cost of our farming, and the value to the Asylum of its produce, as at the end of the year all excess of money so paid for produce by the Asylum, over and above the amount of working capital and interest on it, would be paid as farm profits to the Treasury. The difference being that the money would be paid out of our farm account instead of out of maintenance. But the result would be that the farm would show at a glance what it does, whereas at the present time a most ingenious investigator of accounts would fail to find out what the farm costs, what belongs to maintenance Asylum accounts, or what to the farm. I do not know whether the plan is possible or consistent with the

arrangement of the Government accounts or not, but I earnestly recommend it to your consideration.

I am sorry that my report extends to such a length. I am afraid that it will not meet with such attention by the public as the subject deserves, and I have no doubt that the fault will fittingly be much my own, for the defects of place and style are too apparent to me.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

HENRY LANDOR, M.D.,  
*Superintendent.*

R E P O R T  
O F T H E  
P R I N C I P A L  
O F T H E  
I N S T I T U T I O N F O R T H E D E A F A N D D U M B ,  
B E L L E V I L L E .

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,  
Toronto.*

SIR,—In accordance with the requirement of the Statute, I have the honour to submit to you my first annual report, showing the operations of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in its several departments, from the 20th of October, 1870, to the 30th of September, 1871.

The formal opening of the Institution took place on the 20th of October, 1870, in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Honourable E. B. Wood, Treasurer, and other distinguished persons representing different sections of the Province. From that time until the close of the term (June 28th, 1871), the number of pupils in attendance was as follows:—

Males .....	47
Females .....	23
Total.....	70

They were supported as follows:—

By parents or friends.....	39
“ the Government of Ontario, as orphans .....	7
“ Municipalities :	
County of Brant.....	1
“ Carleton .....	1
“ Hastings .....	2
“ Huron .....	2
“ Lambton .....	3
“ Norfolk.....	1
“ Northumberland and Durham..	7
“ Peel .....	1
“ Wellington .....	1
“ York .....	1
Township of Innisfil “ Simcoe .....	1
“ S. Monaghan “ Northumberland .....	1
Town of Belleville “ Hastings.....	2
Total,.....	—24
	70

The present term commenced on the 6th of September, 1871. From that time until the 30th of September, 1871, the close of our fiscal year, the number of pupils who have entered the Institution is as follows:—

Males .....	64
Females.....	36
Total.....	100

They are supported as follows:—

By parents or friends.....	47
“ the Government of Ontario, as orphans	8
“ Municipalities :	
County of Brant.....	3
“ Carleton .....	1
“ Grey .....	2
“ Hastings.....	3
“ Huron.....	9
“ Lambton .....	2
“ Norfolk.....	3
“ Northumberland and Durham...	8
“ Ontario.....	1
“ Peel.....	1
“ Simcoe .....	1
“ Wellington.....	4
“ York .....	1
Township of Innisfil .....	1
“ Tay .....	1
Town of Belleville .....	3
Village of Cayuga .....	1 45
Total .....	100

The total number of pupils who have entered the Institution, from its organization to the 30th of September, 1871, is,—

Males .....	70
Females.....	37
Total.....	107

They reside in the several counties and cities of the Province, as follow:—

Brant .....	5	Oxford .....	1
Bruce .....	1	Peel .....	2
Carleton .....	3	Perth .....	5
Elgin.....	1	Peterborough .....	1
Essex .....	1	Prince Edward.....	1
Grey.....	2	Russell .....	2
Haldimand.....	1	Simcoe .....	6
Hastings.....	6	Welland .....	2
Huron.....	11	Wellington .....	6
Lambton.....	6	Wentworth .....	2
Lanark .....	1	York .....	1
Leeds and Grenville .....	1	Hamilton .....	1
Lennox and Addington.....	1	Kingston .....	1
Lincoln.....	1	London .....	1
Middlesex.....	8	Toronto .....	4
Norfolk.....	5	Dalhousie, N. B.....	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	13	Total.....	107
Ontario.....	3		

The following tables will show the nationality, religion and occupation of the parents of our pupils:—

*Nationality.*

Canada .....	33	United States .....	2
Ireland .....	26	Indian (Canada) .....	1
England .....	21	Unknown .....	7
Scotland .....	14		—
Germany .....	3		
		Total .....	107

*Religion.*

Presbyterian .....	32	Congregationalist .....	1
Church of England .....	27	Lutheran .....	1
Methodist .....	25	Unknown .....	7
Roman Catholic .....	6		—
Baptist .....	6		
Christian Disciples .....	2		
		Total .....	107

*Occupation.*

Blacksmiths .....	2	Miller .....	1
Boarding-house keeper .....	1	Millwright .....	1
Brickmaker .....	1	Nurserymen .....	1
Carpenters .....	4	Painters and decorators .....	2
Coopers .....	2	Plasterer .....	1
Currier .....	1	Sail-maker .....	1
Draymen .....	3	Sheriff .....	1
Farmers .....	55	Shoemakers .....	2
Fisherman .....	1	Tailor .....	1
Governor of Gaol .....	1	Teacher .....	1
Gunsmith and locksmith .....	1	Tavern-keeper .....	1
Gentlemen .....	2	Washerwoman .....	1
House servant .....	1	Yeoman .....	1
Ironmonger .....	1	Unknown .....	3
Labourers .....	10		—
Merchants .....	3		
	86		
		Total .....	107

The following statement will show the number of pupils who had attended other schools for the Deaf and Dumb, previous to entering this Institution :

SESSION ENDING JUNE 28TH, 1871.

Attended Mr. McGann's school .....	36
“ other schools .....	3
Total .....	39

PRESENT SESSION.

Attended Mr. McGann's school .....	37
“ other schools .....	3
Total .....	40

Total admissions for year ending September 30th, 1871:

Attended Mr. McGann's school.....	41
"    other schools.....	4
Total .....	45

Number who had not attended any School for the Deaf and Dumb .....	62
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It will be seen from the above statement that a large number of deaf mutes attended the Institution under the management of Prof. J. B. McGann. He was the pioneer in the establishment of a Deaf Mute School in Ontario. He commenced the School in Toronto, in June 1858, removed to Hamilton in 1864, and continued the School until July, 1870. During that period about one hundred and eighty deaf mutes were under instruction, and a great interest was excited throughout the Province in the work of deaf mute education, through the efforts of Mr. McGann and his associates.

Soon after I took charge of the Institution I became aware, from the information gathered from reports in your office and from Mr. McGann, that there were a great many deaf mutes in the Province of the proper age to attend school, who were growing up in ignorance. You had, in 1870, sent out a circular to the clerks of all the municipalities in the Province, requesting them to send you the names, ages, circumstances of parents or guardians, etc., of all deaf mutes within their knowledge. From the meagre and incomplete returns received by you in response to this circular, I saw that some other course must be adopted to ascertain as nearly as possible the correct statistics of the deaf and dumb, for whose benefit the Institution had been established.

I prepared the following circular and sent a copy to ministers of the several religious denominations, editors of newspapers, members of the Provincial Legislature, Wardens and Clerks of Counties, and other persons whom I was assured would take an interest in the matter:—

"ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
"BELLEVILLE, January 12th, 1871.

"DEAR SIR,—I respectfully ask your attention to a few remarks in behalf of the deaf and dumb of the Province of Ontario, for whose education and improvement this Institution has been established. Having been appointed Principal, I desire to inform myself, fully, as to the number of this unfortunate class in the Province, of a suitable age to enter school, so that the necessary steps may be taken to secure their admission into the Institution.

"As you have an extensive acquaintance in your County, you can, doubtless, ascertain whether or not there are any deaf mutes who should be sent here. As ample provision has been made, we are prepared to receive all deaf and dumb persons between the ages of *seven* and *nineteen*, who are not physically or mentally imbecile, and any information as to the terms of admission, etc., will be cheerfully given upon application to me by letter or otherwise.

"In remote sections of the Province many deaf and dumb persons grow up in total ignorance, simply because their parents or friends are either unaware of the advantages of instruction, or because they are unwilling to dispense with their labour during the period in which they could acquire an education. Sometimes they are influenced by a foolish and prevalent notion that their unfortunate offspring will not be properly cared for if sent to the Institution. Many of the parents, also, of this class are poor, and know little or nothing of the provision which has been made for the instruction of their children. It is, therefore, important that special effort be made to secure the admission into the Institution of every one of these unfortunate persons.

"I ask the aid of all good people of the Province of Ontario in this work. If they will interest themselves in the matter, and see that all these afflicted children are sent here to be educated, we will then be enabled to accomplish the noble end for which this Institution was designed.

"Please inform me as to the name, age, condition, name of parents and post office of any deaf mutes within the limit of your acquaintance.

"Very respectfully,

"W. J. PALMER, *Principal.*"

Nearly all the newspapers in the Province either copied the circular or called attention to its contents. I received gratifying responses to many of the circulars sent, and in this way, and from other sources previously mentioned, I find that there are two hundred and twenty-five (225) deaf mutes in the Province of Ontario, in addition to those who have attended the Institution during the past year; and of this number one hundred and ninety-eight are under the age of twenty-one years.

Just here permit me to remark that there are many deaf mutes over the age of twenty-one years who would be greatly benefitted by instruction. That they have grown up in ignorance is no fault of their own, and I would recommend that the rule regarding the age for admission be suspended in such cases as it is shown that the applicant is well behaved and evinces an aptitude for receiving instruction.

The following table will show the number of deaf mutes reported from the several Counties and Cities in the Province:—

Brant.....	4	Brought forward .....	117
Bruce .....	4	Oxford .....	2
Carleton .....	10	Peel .....	1
Elgin .....	10	Perth.....	7
Essex.....	1	Peterborough .....	9
Frontenac.....	1	Prescott and Russell .....	1
Grey.....	6	Prince Edward .....	2
Haldimand .....	1	Renfrew .....	7
Halton .....	4	Simcoe .....	11
Hastings.....	7	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	7
Huron .....	8	Victoria .....	2
Kent.....	10	Waterloo .....	1
Lambton.....	2	Welland .....	10
Lanark .....	3	Wellington .....	6
Leeds and Grenville .....	1	Wentworth.....	9
Lennox and Addington .....	4	York.....	9
Lincoln.....	5	Hamilton.....	7
Middlesex.....	16	Kingston .....	2
Norfolk.....	2	London.....	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	13	Toronto.....	14
Ontario.....	5		
	—	Total.....	225
Carried forward .....	117		

I had hoped that the completion of the census returns would enable me to gain additional information on this subject, and I have no doubt but that when this is done a large number will be added to those already reported.

With the information before us that there are so many deaf mutes in the Province who are growing up in ignorance, the question naturally arises, what steps shall be taken to bring these unfortunate children under the influence of proper training and instruction? That they should be educated is an undeniable fact; for, without education, they are not responsible either to the moral or civil laws. I have known several instances where deaf mutes have committed serious crimes, and when brought to trial the judicial officers could not decide that they were responsible to the law, and the consequence was that they were released.

According to the English Common Law uneducated deaf mutes have been held to be incapable of understanding the nature of a trial, and when they commit a crime are confined as lunatics or other dangerous persons not responsible to the law. I learn that there is now confined in the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum at Kingston a young man, a deaf mute, who committed an awful crime, and there are other instances where uneducated deaf mutes have been brought to trial in the courts of the Province for lesser crimes.

It is my duty to call your attention to this matter, and I trust you can devise some plan by which these unfortunate children can be rescued from a life of ignorance, and made good and useful members of society.

Several instances have come under my observation during the past year where parents have refused to send their children to school, even when provision had been made for their support at the Institution. They did not appreciate the advantages of an education, and were unwilling to be deprived of their labour at home; and thus these unfortunate children are compelled to remain in ignorance on account of the culpable indifference of the parent to their welfare.

In the organization of our Institution, we have adopted the system of instruction pursued in all of the older Institutions in America. We are venturing upon no new and untried plan, but are pursuing a course which has stood the test for years, in the school of experience, among the most eminent men who have engaged in the work of deaf mute instruction.

In commencing to acquire an education, the hearing child has a great advantage over the deaf mute. The first understands our language and can express his thoughts through the medium of vocal speech, while the deaf mute with a mind equally as bright and active is denied this privilege. The sign language, the natural language of the deaf and dumb, supplies the proper means of communication, and through this medium they are made to understand written words and to use them correctly. The utility of the sign language is well described in the last Annual Report of the Principal of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He says: "The use of good scaffolding must attend the erection of every building. As scaffolding is in architecture, so is the sign language in deaf mute education, and only tyros in architecture or education would dispense with either. The riper the experience, the deeper the conviction comes of the necessity and usefulness of the sign language, and in its use we find the corner-stone of all deaf mute institutions. The cultivation of it, and its effective use, is the only peculiar, although not the chief, qualification of the teacher. He will teach written language by the sign, laying aside the latter as soon as the ready use of the former has been secured. It is not necessary to descant upon the beauty, the grace or the power of the sign language. The mute has no other, and the teacher must use and improve it as best he may.

"The subject of teaching deaf mutes through the medium of articulation has attracted considerable attention for several years past. It is claimed by some, that the system of instruction by signs is not the best system for imparting instruction to the deaf mute, but that he should be taught through the medium of articulation. This system is now being fully tested in several institutions in the United States and Europe.

"The whole subject was fully discussed in the Conference of the Principals of American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, held in Washington in July, 1868, and at the convention of American Instructors for the Deaf and Dumb, held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in August, 1870, and the general conclusion arrived at was, 'that while the system of instruction, as pursued in American Institutions for the past fifty years, is best adapted to instruct deaf mutes as a class, it was the duty of all deaf-mute Institutions to provide for imparting instruction in articulation to semi-mutes, and those who lost their hearing at an early age, and such others as develop a talent for receiving this kind of instruction.'

We have among our pupils about twelve answering to this description; and it is my intention, at the commencement of the year, to organize them into a class, and give them special instruction about two hours in each day. For the present, this class can be placed in charge of one of our present corps of teachers. When a sufficient number shall enter the Institution to form a separate class, I would recommend that you authorize the employment of a suitable person as teacher, who shall visit several Institutions where the greatest success has been achieved through this system, and thus become well prepared for teaching in this department.

While using every means in our power for the intellectual training of our pupils, we should remember that a large portion of them are poor, and have no means of obtaining a livelihood after completing their education. Mr. Jacobs, the late distinguished Principal of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in one of his reports, says:—"Intellectual education, whether of deaf mutes or speaking persons, unless accompanied with industrial training and qualification to obtain a livelihood, is not a benefaction." If this is true, and it cannot be successfully denied, do we not assume a great responsibility if we develop the intellectual faculties of those committed to our charge, and neglect to make the education we have

imparted a source of lasting good. Deaf mutes cannot, except in rare instances, enter any of the learned professions, and comparatively few develop that peculiar talent necessary to enable them to engage in any of the fine arts, as a means of support, after leaving school.

There is in Belleville a notable exception to this rule. I allude to the Messrs. MacLellan, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, &c. They were educated at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Glasgow, Scotland, of which Mr. Duncan Anderson was Principal for nearly fifty years. They have been for several years engaged in the practice of the profession of law, with marked success.

There are many whose capacity for acquiring a finished education is quite limited, but who would succeed well in learning a mechanical pursuit. I would earnestly recommend the erection of a suitable building for shops, and the employment of competent men to teach the trades of carpentering and cabinet-making, shoe-making and tailoring, and that a certain portion of time be allotted each day to mechanical instruction.

We have at this time eight of the male pupils working at the carpenter's trade, under the instruction of Mr. Henry Creber, an old and experienced workman, and they take a great interest in their work, and are, so far, succeeding very well. They are, as you are aware, doing all the repairs and improvements necessary about the buildings and premises. At this time, several of them are engaged in painting, glazing, and fitting in the outside sash, in the north, east and west windows of the building, and several in erecting a piggery, and such sheds, porches and covered ways as will be necessary before the winter.

Out of school hours, the male pupils, who are not engaged in the carpenter's shop, have been employed at work on the farm and garden, and other work about the premises. I have been very much gratified at their readiness and willingness to perform such work as was assigned them.

The female pupils are under the special care of the matron, Mrs. Keegan, out of school hours. They are employed in sewing, knitting, and such other household work as they are fitted to perform. Our desire is to give them a knowledge of such domestic accomplishments as will be useful to them when their education is completed in the Institution, and they return to their respective homes. Mrs. Keegan is devoting herself to her duties with diligence, and commands the love and respect of those under her charge.

As no housekeeper has been appointed as yet, I have assigned to Mrs. Terrill, one of our teachers, the duty of looking after the clothing of the male pupils, &c. She has performed this additional work cheerfully, and to my entire satisfaction.

In the organization of a new Institution, where a majority of the pupils have had but little previous instruction, it is quite difficult to effect a proper classification. The school is at present divided into six classes, taught by Mr. J. B. McGann, former Principal of the Deaf Mute Institution in Toronto and Hamilton; D. R. Coleman, M.A., formerly a teacher in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind; Samuel T. Greene, B.A., a graduate of the National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C.; Mr. James Watson and Mrs. J. G. Terrill, formerly teachers in Mr. McGann's school; and Miss Annie Perry, of Cobourg, who was for some time a pupil in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, but never taught before. They are devoting themselves to their respective classes with great interest, and the progress made by their pupils has been quite satisfactory, as was clearly shown in the several examinations held before large and intelligent audiences during the past year. Miss Perry has been teaching only about one month as yet.

The teachers are required to assemble weekly for practice in the sign language, and the consideration of such matters as pertain to the proper discharge of their duties. These meetings have been quite interesting, as well as profitable, and will enable us to have almost a perfect uniformity in our system of instruction. It gives me pleasure to state that all of our teachers are labouring cheerfully to accomplish this result.

Our pupils assemble in the chapel every morning and afternoon, when the school is opened by prayer in the sign language. On Sabbath I lecture to them in the morning, and one of the male teachers in the afternoon, and in addition to this, those who are able to understand it, recite a lesson in Scripture history.

A large class of our pupils are instructed in drawing by Mr. George Ackerman, and some of them have evinced a remarkable talent, which should be cultivated. Considering the fact that they are under instruction in this department only about three hours in each week, their progress, so far, has been quite satisfactory.

The farm has been under the management of Mr. P. F. Canniff, who has displayed a commendable zeal and energy in the discharge of his duties. When you consider the fact that most of our farm is poor and partially worn out, and a stiff clay soil, and has not been under cultivation for several years, and besides this was producing an abundant crop of weeds and thistles, and encumbered with a large quantity of stones of all sizes, also the fact that there has been scarcely any rain during the summer, you will see that our farming operations have been attended with great difficulty. We had the past season only about eight acres under cultivation, and raised about six hundred bushels of potatoes, besides a quantity of cabbage, carrots, beets and other garden vegetables, which afforded us material aid during the summer and fall. We also saved about five tons of hay and oats (in the straw), which will afford us considerable help towards feeding our stock during the coming winter. In addition to the manure furnished from our barn and stables, we have hauled about two hundred loads from town, also ninety loads of gravel for the improvement of our grounds, and besides this done such other hauling as was required. Before the close of the season we will have at least eighteen acres of land ready for planting next spring. It must be several years before a large yield can be expected from our farm. The land must be thoroughly cultivated and drained, and well manured.

As before remarked, during the session the male pupils can render considerable assistance on the farm, out of school hours; but the session closes late in June and they are absent during the vacation of ten weeks, which is an important season for farm work. In order to carry on the farm successfully, it will be necessary to employ regularly at least two farm labourers.

There was a small orchard on our farm which has yielded more than twenty barrels of apples. We planted last spring two hundred and fifty apple trees and fifty pear and plum trees. They are looking remarkably well, and so far but few have died. A row of shade trees, consisting of maples, elms, etc., has been planted on each side of the Trenton road, in front of the Institution grounds, and for a considerable distance along the road on the east side of our farm.

The grounds in front of our main building, embracing an area of twelve acres, have been tastefully laid out in walks and drives, and planted with evergreen and shade trees. A rustic summer house, and a number of rustic seats, have been constructed, and the walks have been covered with a thick coating of gravel. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. H. A. Englehardt, an accomplished landscape gardener, and reflects credit upon his taste and skill. It will be necessary to plant a number of trees this fall, to replace those which died, owing to the dry weather of the past summer. We should also plant a number of ornamental shrubs and flowering plants next spring.

It gives me pleasure to state that the general health of our pupils has been good. We have been visited by no diseases of an epidemic nature; and such cases of illness as have occurred, have been treated successfully by our physician.

A sad accident occurred during the vacation, resulting in the death of one of our pupils. James Brady, a lad about twelve years of age, was drowned in the St. Clair river, at Sarnia, his home, while bathing, on the 14th of August last. He was one of our most promising pupils, and his loss is very much regretted.

The books and maps purchased for our library have afforded a great amount of pleasure, as well as instruction, to our pupils. We have laid the foundation for a good library. The stereoscopicon and views accompanying have been the source of much enjoyment and amusement. The beautiful and varied collection of German chromo paintings have been greatly admired, and give a cheerful appearance to the rooms in which they are placed. I would recommend, during the coming year, the purchase of a small amount of apparatus, for the purpose of illustrating simple experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry; also, some additional books for our library. It is my intention to begin the collection of a museum, and for this purpose I will solicit contributions of stuffed birds and animals, mineral and vegetable curiosities, &c.

As the building designed for a girl's play-shed has been converted into a laundry and ice house, and the one for the boys into a store-room, wood house and carpenter's shop, we have no suitable place for the pupils to amuse themselves during inclement weather, and especially during the leisure hours of the coming winter. Children need a sufficient amount of recreation, and if the sitting and school-rooms are used for this purpose, the furniture and fixtures

will be very much damaged. I would recommend the erection of a suitable building or buildings, to be used as a gymnasium, so that our pupils may have ample means for the recreation so necessary out of school hours.

The bakery has been completed, and furnished with suitable fixtures. I would recommend the introduction of a good range, instead of the stoves now in use. This would render our cooking arrangements quite complete. The engineer has put in the gas pipes throughout the building, and the necessary fixtures have been ordered. When the main pipe, which is now being laid, is completed, forming a connection with the gas works in Belleville, we will be enabled to use gas, instead of coal oil, the use of which is attended with so much danger and inconvenience. The insertion of another boiler, and the change now being made in the pipes conveying steam through the building, will, I think, furnish sufficient heat to keep the entire building comfortable during the coldest weather.

In July last, while in Montreal, I visited the several Institutions for the deaf and dumb in that city. I was cordially received by Sister Mary, Directress of the Catholic Girls' School, and Abbe Belanger, Director of the Catholic Boys' School, both of whom seemed very much interested in all matters pertaining to the education of deaf mutes. I called on Mr. Widd, Principal of the Protestant Institution for Deaf Mutes, and was sorry to find that he was absent from the city. I have had the pleasure of a visit from him since that time, and was glad to find that he was an earnest co-labourer in the cause of deaf mute instruction.

The editors of the following newspapers and periodicals have kindly sent them to the Institution free:—

*The Courier*, Trenton.

*The Church Herald*, Toronto.

*Goodey's Lady's Book*, Philadelphia.

*Appleton's Journal*, New York.

*The Deaf Mute Home Circle*, Nebraska.

*The Mutes Chronicle*, Ohio Ins. for Deaf and Dumb.

These gentlemen are entitled to our warmest thanks, and we hope the good example they have set will be followed by many others.

I feel under obligations to the members of the press throughout the Province for their many kind notices of our Institution, and especially to the editors of the papers published in Belleville, for the lively interest they have manifested in the Institution and all measures calculated to promote its prosperity and usefulness.

To the people of Belleville I feel very grateful for the many acts of courtesy and kindness extended to the officers and pupils of the Institution.

I also feel under obligations to the Managers of the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Prescott and Ottawa, Northern and Midland Railways, for their kindness in furnishing free return tickets to our pupils, on their return to school at the close of vacation.

You will find herewith enclosed a detailed statement of the expenditure of the Institution to the 30th of September, 1871. You can readily understand that it was impossible to keep the expenditures within the limits prescribed by the estimates during the past year, as many sources of expenditure arose which were not anticipated when the estimates were prepared.

I beg leave to call your attention to the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Angus Christie, steward and book-keeper, has discharged the varied and responsible duties pertaining to his office. He is a faithful and efficient officer.

There are many other matters to which I might call your attention in this report, but your thorough and complete inspection at different times has made you familiar with our wants and requirements.

In conclusion, permit me to return you my sincere thanks for the cordial and hearty support you have always given me in all measures calculated to advance the interests of the Institution committed to my charge. We have abundant cause of gratitude to the "Giver of all good," for the success which has attended our labours so far. Commending our Institution, and all its interests, to His care, this report is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. PALMER,

Principal.

REPORT  
OF  
THE WARDEN  
OF THE  
PENETANGUISHENE REFORMATORY.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,

PENETANGUISHENE, 24th October, 1871.

To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.,*  
Toronto.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for 1871, of the Provincial Juvenile Reformatory under my charge:—

At the expiration of the past year there were juvenile convicts	- - 163
Admitted during the year	- - 48
	— 211

DEPARTURES.

Discharged during the year	- - - - -	- 46
Removed to Kingston Penitentiary	- - - - -	- 2
Sentence remitted	- - - - -	- 2
Escaped	- - - - -	- 6
	—	56
Average, 160.		155

RELIGION.

Church of England	- - - - -	- 59
Roman Catholics	- - - - -	- 56
Methodists	- - - - -	- 18
Presbyterians	- - - - -	- 13
Lutherans	- - - - -	- 3
Baptists	- - - - -	- 5
Jews	- - - - -	- 1
	—	155

## NATIVITY.

Upper Canada	-	-	-	-	-	108
Lower Canada	-	-	-	-	-	10
England	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	15
Halifax	-	-	-	-	-	3
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	1
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	1
						155

## PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

	No. under Punishment.	Meals—Bread and Water.	No. Punished with Birch.	No. of Lashes.
1870.				
October.....	2	6	3	42
November.....	2	9		
December.....	2	9		
1871.				
January.....	10	12	6	74
February.....	1	3		
March.....	3	27		
April.....				
May.....	2		1	12
June.....	6	72	5	120
July.....	8	48	8	96
August.....	5		4	60
September.....				
	41	186	27	404

Showing in what manner the offenders were employed:—

	No.	Average.
Carpenter shop	9	8
Shoe shop	10	9
Tailor shop	24	16
Cooperage	8	6
Blacksmith shop	3	4
Farm, stables and teaming	8	8
Bakery and cook house	5	5
Dining hall and wash house	7	6
Cleaners and wing boys	12	12
Garden	3	4
Drilling stone and clearing land	5	7
New buildings	5	12
Brick making	6	6
Sawing wood, &c.,	49	56
Warden's dwelling	1	1
	155	160

NUMBER received in Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1870, to 30th September, 1871, inclusive.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	Crime.	Town.	County.
1	C. H. ....	11	Prov. Ontario.	Stealing watch.....	Barrie.....	Simcoe.
2	T. Y. ....	16	Do.	Larceny.....	Toronto .....	
3	A. S. ....	14	Do.	Do. ....	Cobourg.....	North. & Durham.
4	J. Q. ....	13	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
5	E. H. ....	15	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
6	J. S. ....	13	Do.	Do. ....	Kingston .....	Frontenac.
7	W. M. ....	13	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
8	J. C. ....	10	Do.	Obtaining goods under false pretences .....	Simcoe .....	Norfolk.
9	J. H. ....	16	England.....	Larceny.....	Sarnia .....	Lambton.
10	J. C. ....	13	Ireland .....	Do. ....	Kingston .....	Frontenac.
11	J. C. ....	13	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
12	W. R. L. ....	13	Do.	Breaking store.....	Cayuga .....	Haldimand.
13	J. H. ....	15	Do.	Larceny.....	Cobourg.....	North. & Durham.
14	C. D. ....	18	Do.	Do. ....	Sarnia .....	Lambton.
15	W. B. ....	16	United States.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
16	H. C. ....	15	England .....	Do. ....	Stratford .....	Perth.
17	J. De M. ....	13	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Brockville .....	Leeds & Grenville.
18	J. D. ....	17	United States	Do. ....	Sandwich .....	Essex.
19	J. B. ....	15	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Berlin .....	Waterloo.
20	A. P. ....	13	Prov. Quebec.	Burglary .....	Ottawa .....	Carleton.
21	J. D. ....	13	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
22	W. H. W. ....	16	England.....	Do. ....	Barrie.....	Simcoe.
23	A. M. ....	16	Prov. Ontario.	Horse stealing .....	Guelph .....	Wellington.
24	W. H. P. ....	13	Do.	Receiving stolen goods .....	Chatham .....	Kent.
25	P. T. ....	17	Do.	Breaking house and stealing .....	London .....	Middlesex.
26	S. C. ....	17	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
27	J. O. H. ....	16	United States.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
28	E. S. ....	13	Do.	Larceny.....	Chatham .....	Kent.
29	W. Y. ....	11	Prov. Ontario.	Robbery.....	Stratford .....	Perth.
30	T. C. ....	18	Do.	Larceny.....	Whitby .....	Ontario.
31	W. R. ....	18	Do.	Stealing from person .....	Kingston .....	Frontenac.
32	J. C. ....	16	Do.	Felony .....	Brantford .....	Brant.
33	H. K. ....	12	Do.	Larceny.....	Whitby .....	Ontario.
34	D. I. ....	16	England.....	Do. ....	Ottawa .....	Carleton.
35	J. L. ....	11	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	St. Catharines .....	Lincoln.
36	D. C. ....	14	Do.	Do. ....	Ottawa .....	Carleton.
37	D. C. ....	13	Do.	Burglary .....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
38	J. R. H. ....	13	United States.	Vagrancy .....	Sarnia .....	Lambton.
39	J. A. S. ....	8	Prov. Ontario.	Arson .....	Simcoe .....	Norfolk.
40	W. C. ....	16	Do.	Larceny.....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
41	T. E. ....	11	Do.	Do. ....	Toronto .....	
42	T. K. ....	13	Halifax .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	
43	J. H. ....	13	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Do. ....	
44	R. K. ....	10	Halifax .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	
45	C. T. E. ....	17	England.....	Felony .....	Ottawa .....	Carleton.
46	J. B. ....	16	Prov. Ontario.	Larceny.....	Cobourg.....	North. & Durham.
47	C. S. ....	11	Do.	Do. ....	St. Thomas .....	Elgin.
48	M. M. ....	12	Do.	Malicious injury .....	Toronto .....	
NUMBER REPRIEVED.						
O. H. ....	15	Prov. Ontario.	Robbery.....	Guelph .....	Wellington.	
J. McC. ....	15	Do.	Larceny .....	Toronto .....	York & Peel.	

NUMBER Liberated from Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1870, to 30th September, 1871, inclusive.

No.	Name.	Age.	Country.	Crime.	Town.	County.
1	J. T.	18	Prov. Ontario.	Assault with attempt at rape .....	Brantford .....	Brant.
2	J. B.	15	Do.	Obstructing railway track .....	Barrie .....	Simcoe.
3	W. F. H.	22	Do.	Stealing money .....	Chatham .....	Kent.
4	A. D.	21	Do.	Larceny .....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
5	W. D.	14	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
6	W. J. S.	21	Do.	Forgery .....	Do. ....	Do.
7	P. C.	17	Do.	Do. ....	Cobourg .....	North. & Durham.
8	E. A.	22	Prov. Quebec.	Larceny .....	Ottawa .....	Carleton.
9	E. A.	21	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
10	J. B.	20	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
11	P. P.	22	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
12	J. C.	15	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Brantford .....	Brant.
13	E. O'B.	19	Do.	Do. ....	Toronto .....	
14	S. B.	20	Do.	Felony .....	Do. ....	
15	R. K.	18	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	
16	J. G.	19	Do.	Larceny .....	Cobourg .....	North. & Durham.
17	S. B.	19	Scotland .....	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
18	A. H.	15	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Barrie .....	Simcoe.
19	F. McK.	21	Do.	Arson .....	Ottawa .....	Carleton.
20	J. G.	18	Do.	Larceny .....	Brantford .....	Brant.
21	J. D.	18	United States.	Do. ....	Toronto .....	
22	E. D.	15	Prov. Ontario.	Summary conviction .....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
23	J. S.	15	Do.	Misdemeanour .....	Bellefonte .....	Hastings.
24	H. C.	12	Do.	Larceny .....	Stratford .....	Perth.
25	J. S.	17	Do.	Summary conviction .....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
26	T. B.	19	Do.	Larceny .....	Do. ....	Do.
27	J. McG.	17	Do.	Arson .....	Milton .....	Halton.
28	J. M.	17	Do.	Larceny .....	Simcoe .....	Norfolk.
29	A. T.	19	Do.	Forgery .....	Pembroke .....	Renfrew.
30	R. J. M.	16	Do.	Larceny .....	Toronto .....	
31	J. S.	15	Do.	Do. ....	Berlin .....	Waterloo.
32	C. H.	17	Do.	Do. ....	Barrie .....	Simcoe.
33	T. McL.	16	Do.	Do. ....	Berlin .....	Waterloo.
34	J. K.	16	Do.	Do. ....	Toronto .....	
35	J. B.	13	England .....	Do. ....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
36	C. Y.	16	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Cobourg .....	North. & Durham.
37	T. H.	17	Do.	Summary Conviction Act .....	Hamilton .....	Wentworth.
38	A. D.	12	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
39	M. K.	15	Do.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
40	J. P. D.	18	Do.	Larceny .....	Brampton .....	Peel.
41	W. H. L.	19	United States.	Do. ....	Chatham .....	Kent.
42	H. J. Y.	18	Prov. Ontario.	Do. ....	Do. ....	Do.
43	S. T.	19	Do.	House breaking .....	Do. ....	Do.
44	W. H. A.	14	Do.	Larceny .....	Do. ....	Do.
45	J. D.	17	Do.	Felony .....	Brantford .....	Brant.
46	C. T.	14	Do.	Stealing money .....	Sandwich .....	Essex.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In my former Reports I was enabled to state that the boys under my charge were docile and obedient to the rules of the Institution. On this occasion, I regret that I cannot speak of them so highly, as some of them during the last year have attempted to effect their escape, and five of them have but too well succeeded.

Out of those who made the attempt, five were successful. Two on the 30th May, one on the 6th June, and two on the 25th August. The two first effected their escape by scaling the wooden enclosure during school hours.

Regarding those who made their escape on the 6th June, I submitted the following report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

“PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,  
“Penatangushene, 28th June, 1871.

“SIR,—I have the honour to Report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that on Tuesday, the 6th instant, about half past one o'clock p. m., while Mr.

Featherstonhaugh, the Steward, and myself were dining, seven boys attempted their escape from the Reformatory. Those boys were employed in doing kitchen work, also in the dining hall and wash shed, and were under the supervision of the Steward whose absence they took advantage of and scaled the front fence. The ring-leader, Glenn, was locked up in the dark cell. It was with the hope of liberating their chief that the others entered into the conspiracy to effect their and his escape. On the following day, five were captured but two are still at large. Permit me here to remark, that the board fence is not a sufficient barrier to grown men wishing to effect their liberation, but while the Judges persist in sending hardened convicts in crime, whose ages vary from nineteen to twenty-one, for a period of two or three years to this Institution, serious and grave consequences will have to be combated with. On the 17th ultimo, I received three grown men from London, convicted, at the Middlesex Assizes, of burglary and stealing, the youngest, at least 19 years of age, the oldest not less than 21, all boon companions in crime, and, since their entrance into this Institution, plotting how they can effect their escape; to add to my chagrin, Sheriff Reynolds arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with another prisoner, aged about 22 and sentenced by Judge Burnham to 4 years in the Reformatory. The Sheriff informed me he is a most dangerous character, and was in his gaol at different periods, at least, fourteen times. I was on the eve of declining to receive him, but I would probably not be justified in doing so, his removal to the Penitentiary with four or five others would be most desirable; but I will defer making any Report until I am favoured with a visit from you, which I hope may be at your earliest convenience.

"I have the honour to be,  
" &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed.)

"WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,

"Warden.

" To J. W. LANGMUIR, Esq.,  
" Inspector of Asylums, &c.,  
" Toronto."

It has been customary heretofore, when the boys are mustered for work at 1 o'clock, to allow the Steward one hour for dinner, this rule has prevailed for the last thirteen years, without experiencing the least inconvenience from it.

Until this untoward event, I had no cause to regret the confidence reposed in the boys, it is now, however, a matter of much regret to me, that I did not report the ringleader, Glenn, as incorrigible, and recommend his removal to the Penitentiary. With much reluctance I have recourse to this extreme measure, not only on account of the unfortunate himself, but also on account of the expense of his removal. The completion of the new Central Prison will obviate those objections.

Regarding the last two boys who escaped, I must express my great disappointment, as one of those boys was with me four years and five months, and had only seven months to remain to complete the fulfilment of the term of his sentence. During last winter these boys were employed across the bay in chopping wood, and this summer they were also employed in the same locality, saving hay, and never before manifested the least desire to make their escape. I sent them and four others with Mr. Drinnan, the farmer, to Quarry Island to get stone for the new building, and he reports that they effected their escape by taking the small boat, about 9 o'clock in the evening, when on the eve of retiring to their tent for the night.

On the 14th September, the Inspector arrived at the Institution and held a court of enquiry. On that occasion, the officers gave their testimony on oath. I beg leave to say that my Report gave as full, as true and as correct statements, as were those elicited by the examination, for to me it is not only a matter of duty, but of honour to make a fair and honourable Report. Indeed, in my official capacity it will at all times be a pleasure to give the fullest information to the Government, on all matters appertaining to the welfare of this, so important and benevolent an Institution. At the visitation of the Inspector, no efforts were made to merely put on appearances; my pride, as well as my duty, is to maintain discipline at all times, and to use my best influence, and do all that lies in my power, for the reformation of the unfortunate, and oftentimes parentless children committed to my charge.

The usual good order and discipline of the Institution have no doubt been somewhat affected by the introduction of criminals whose proper quarters would be the Penitentiary. To this class of criminals I attribute all the annoyances I have been subject to this summer by runaways. I may, indeed, reasonably expect to effect the reformation of youthful offenders, but it is doubtful if I can succeed with hardened criminals. Young men who have graduated not only in the gaols of Ontario, but also in those of the United States, are, I consider, by no means fitting associates for our juveniles, who are frequently sent here for some trifling offence, perhaps the first they have committed. With such youthful offenders much good might be effected, but the chances of their reformation are considerably diminished, when brought in daily contact with old experienced offenders, and when daily exposed to the contaminating influence and advice of some of those hardened criminals, who, I regret to say, are now too often sent to the Reformatory.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties that have to be contended against, I have no hesitation in stating that I consider this Institution is fulfilling the end for which it was established, many proofs of which have come under my own observation. Though the boys on leaving at the expiration of their sentence pass out of my sight, I by no means forget them, their prosperity is to me a great source of gratification; and I can assure the Government, that almost in every town in this Province, and in some, even in the United States, can be found good and faithful mechanics, who learned their trade in this Institution, while others are earning an honest livelihood by farming. On a recent visit to a certain town in search of the last runaways, I had the unbounded pleasure to find that two of my boys had purchased considerable property, and were highly respected by their neighbours.

In all probability, two railroads will soon come into close contiguity with the Reformatory, though bringing us many advantages in other respects, they will considerably facilitate the chances of escape for those who might attempt it; I would therefore suggest the necessity of a high stone wall in place of our present board fence, which has proved quite insufficient for the safe custody of the boys, and is, in fact, almost useless.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,  
Warden.

#### PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE,  
23rd October, 1871.

*To Her Majesty's Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario :*

SIR,—I think it a subject of congratulation, that, though the population of the Province has so rapidly increased during the last twelve years, the commitments to this Institution have not increased in a corresponding proportion.

It is gratifying to me to state that the general conduct of the boys in school is satisfactory; and their behaviour at morning and evening prayers during the week, and at Divine service on Sundays, is, on the whole, orderly and decorous. I am glad to observe that since we have had the Harmonium, the boys take a greater interest in the Sunday Services, and that under my son's instructions they have made good progress in singing, thus making the service more attractive, and causing them to join in it with greater spirit and earnestness.

Though I have stated that I am, on the whole, satisfied with the conduct of the boys, both in school and in church, yet I am sorry to say that, since my last Report, several have attempted to escape, and a few have succeeded. In looking for the causes of these instances of insubordination, I am led to the conclusion that offences of this nature would rarely occur if the Reformatory was strictly used for the purposes for which it was originally intended. It was certainly instituted for the reformation of youthful offenders, not for criminals of full age. The introduction of some of this latter class has had an injurious effect on the younger pris-

oners, and has, no doubt, had a great deal to do with these attempts to escape. I fear, indeed, that we shall never reap the full benefit expected from this Institution, till it is made a rule, that none be sent here above the age of fourteen or fifteen, so that on the expiration of their sentence, their age should not exceed 19 or 20.

In concluding this Report, I beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to the fact, that I have ninety boys or more in the school in the morning; a number far too great for one teacher. In answer to my enquiries on this point, an experienced schoolmaster informed me that sixty-four is the highest number in Common Schools in this country, and I find that in England, taking the average of six of the public schools, thirty-two is the highest (average) number assigned to each master. In the large number of boys which I have under my charge as schoolmaster, there are materials which (if divided according to their attainments) for at least eleven or twelve classes; but I am obliged to divide them into six only, as six classes are as many as one teacher can profitably superintend. This gives an average of fifteen boys to each class; consequently, boys of very unequal attainments and abilities are necessarily grouped together to the great disadvantage of the whole class. To remedy this great evil, I most respectfully suggest, that an assistant be provided for me to attend to the three junior classes; I could then arrange the boys in their classes according to their respective capabilities and attainments; and I have good reason to expect, that if this suggestion is acted upon, a marked improvement in the progress of the various classes, would be the satisfactory result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,

GEORGE HALLEN,  
*Prot. Chaplain.*

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario.*

SIR,—On the first instant there were, in the Catholic department of the Provincial Reformatory, fifty-seven boys, who during the past year, have given satisfaction by their general good behaviour.

As regards their literary attainments, they have by dint of daily application, continued, with a few exceptions, to make steady progress. These exceptions are some lads who are either idiotic or almost totally deprived of intellectual abilities.

The improvement in the furniture of the chapel has added much to the solemnity of the Divine worship, and with the aid of the organ furnished by the Government at your kind instigation, the boys have already learned to sing the praises of God in many hymns and spiritual canticles.

On the 21st of July last, His Grace the most Reverend Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, was pleased to visit the Institution, and on that auspicious occasion, forty one of the boys received the sacrament of confirmation. As the good produced by the kind visitation of his Grace is felt to the present day, I am in hopes that his visit may be yearly repeated, especially as the facilities for trayelling are now greatly improved.

I have only one regret to express,—one which I recorded more than five years ago—that young men grown up in vice should still be sent here to contaminate the younger boys and teach them evil which they never would have known. These bad boys, who should invariably be sent to the Penitentiary, together with the exceptions mentioned above, render the task of reformation and education doubly laborious. It is only by extraordinary efforts I can obtain satisfactory results under such circumstances, and were it not that I devote several days per month besides the allotted time to the advancement of such boys, I would be unable to make such a favourable Report.

I was glad to read the recommendations you made in your last Report, recommendations which exactly coincide with mine, viz., that boys under the age of sixteen only should be sent

to this Institution; that young boys should be sent for a period of four or five years, and that their dismissal should depend on the general improvement they may have made.

Should these regulations eventually be put in force, I hope that, as this Reformatory has manifested good results from its very establishment, with God's blessing, more happy results may be obtained.

I have the honour to be Sir,  
Your obedient, humble servant,

J. P KENNEDY,  
*Catholic Chaplain.*

Penetanguishene,  
16th October, 1871.

#### SURGEON'S REPORT.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY,  
*Pentanguishene, 6th October, 1871.*

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the health of the boys has been, on the whole, good, since the date of my last Report.

With the exception of a few cases of gastric fever, I have had to attend very few cases of importance; many requiring minor surgical operations, together with an unusual number of colds, coughs, affections incidental to a scrofulous constitution, fill up the list of those whom I was called upon to attend.

We have been most remarkably free from the contagious diseases which have been prevalent in the surrounding country.

In the event of any epidemic breaking out in this Institution, the want of a convenient hospital and surgery would be very much felt and cause a great deal of inconvenience.

However, with the ever willing help of the officers, I am in hopes to pass them through the ordeal safely, as heretofore, should we be so visited.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

W.M. R. GILMOR,  
*Surgeon, Provincial Reformatory,  
Penetanguishene, Ontario.*

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQUIRE,  
*Inspector of Asylums, &c.,  
Toronto, Ontario.*









